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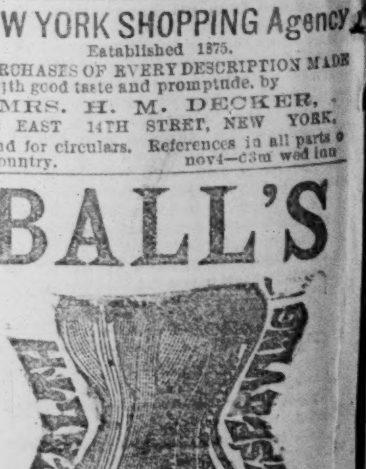

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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XVIII. ATLANTA, GA., SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 21 1885. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

BAYARD DECIDES AGAINST ITS PRETENSIONS.

The Appointment of Extra Counsel Held to be Without Authority of Law—Presidential Appointments—Cholera Reports From Italy—Speaker Carlisle Improving.

WASHINGTON, November 20.—Attorney-General Garland, to whom Secretary Bayard some weeks ago referred the question of the legality of the expenses of the court of commissioners of Alabama claims, having signified his concurrence in the opinions of the solicitor of the state department, Francis Wharton, the publication of Wharton's opinion is authorized by the state department. It is of considerable length, and deals exhaustively with the points raised in the defense of the action of the court. In effect it holds that the appointment of what are known as the additional counsel of the United States, seventeen in number, was illegal, and the expenditures on their account without warrant in law. As to the government experts and extra clerks, Wharton says the argument drawn from rule expressio verias est exclusio alterius precludes also the allowance of their salaries. The importance of this question, he says, is shown by the fact that among the expenses of the commission are included the salary of an expert in insurance, $4,000; three assistant experts, one at $2,000 and two at $1,800; one clerk to the insurance experts, $1,400; deputy clerk of court, $2,500; four assistants to clerk at from $1,000 to $2,000, together with the judges, clerk and several clerks to counsel. For no one of the appointments is there any authority of law, and the fact that congress refused to give the court power to appoint a single clerk excludes the possibility of an intention to entrust the court with the appointment of a series of clerks. Referring to the reason given by the learned president of the court for the extraordinary appointments and allowances, that such action was necessary for the proper management of the business before the court, the solicitor says, the alleged inadequacy of the machinery provided by congress was known to the court immediately after its appointment in 1874, and that under the circumstances the proper course was to apply to congress for relief. The supreme court of the United States, Wharton says, is at least as crowded with important business as is the court of commissioners of Alabama claims and is content with an allowance for expenses far less than that which the commissioners have claimed, but so far from attempting to enlarge its statutory machinery by its own action, that august tribunal has waited from year to year for congress to afford the relief it asks. In considering the reply that in the construction of the statute the process of the departments entrusted with its execution is to be taken into consideration, Wharton says:

> Our books teem with cases in which public officers have been held responsible for having transcended the limits imposed upon them by statute, but I apprehend that this is the first case in which the illegal action of such an officer has been claimed to expand the limits of the statutes he transgressed. Nor can the subsequent re-establishment of the court be any more regarded as a ratification by congress of the prior action of the court than could the re-election of a judge be regarded as gratifying all his prior erroneous decisions

The remaining point taken up in the reply is that of res adjudicata. It is argued by the solicitor, however, that a formal approval by the secretary of prior items of an account no more bars the discussion of the subsequent items of the same class by his successors, than does the sub silentio approval by the chancellor of certain charges in a trustee's account, bar an investigation of subsequent charges of similar character when a new account is presented.

SPEAKER CARLISLE ON THE RULES.

Speaker Carlisle said to a Republican reporter tonight, in speaking of the plan proposed by Mr. Springer to change the rules of the house, that the plan did not originate with Mr. Springer.

"Ever since the forty-sixth congress," he said, "there has been dissatisfaction at the present rules; this movement is the result of that dissatisfaction. From what I hear, and the strong advocacy the plan seems to have, I think it is probable that the rules will be changed."

He said the plan to distribute the appropriation bills among the committees is not an attack on Mr. Randall any more than on any one else, as the same dissatisfaction was manifested when Hiscock and Atkins were at the head of the appropriations committee.

"It is not the desire," he said, "to take away any of Mr. Randall's power. I don't think there ever was any such feeling. The complaint is that the handling of all the appropriation bills is too much work for the appropriations committee. A change would, of course, facilitate legislation."

Mr. Carlisle said he favored the distribution of the bills to the proper committees, excepting the sundry civil, legislative and general deficiency bills, as these really belong to no other committee. He said that he believed that the proposed revision would work good results.

SPEAKER CARLISLE'S CONDITION.

Speaker Carlisle's condition is very much improved. He was able to leave his bed today.

EARTHQUAKE WAVES.

The coast survey reports earthquake waves on the Pacific coast at San Francisco, as indicated on the coast survey tide gauge. These earthquake waves were noticed yesterday afternoon between one and eight o'clock p. m. They were thirty-five minutes apart, and were as great as those observed during the great upheaval in Java some years since.

The department of state has been advised of the reappearance of the cholera in Gibraltar.

Attorney General Garland has notified District Attorney White, at Tacoma, W. T., that he will be given whatever legal assistance he may require in prosecuting the persons arrested for complicity in the attacks recently made on the Chinese residents of that locality.

PRESIDENT APPOINTMENTS.

The president made the following appointments today:

Consuls—Preston L. Bridgers, North Carolina, at Montevideeo, Uruguay; William H. McArdle, Miss, at San Juan Del Norte, Nicaragua; Joseph W. Merriam, a citizen of the United States, at Iquique, Chili; William C. Emmel, New York; at Smyrna, Turkey. Fourth class postmasters: R. P. Searson, Allendale, South Carolina; Thos. L Goodwin, Roe, North Carolina.

A STORM OF GRASSHOPPERS.

The Kansas Pest Going from the East to the West.

HELENA, Ark., November 20.—The citizens of Helena were aroused at an early hour yesterday morning, by what many of them at first thought to be a very heavy rain storm, but on looking out they were surprised to see clear sky filled with what appeared to be snow flakes, and not rain, that was pattering with such force against the roofs and windows of the houses. Investigation proved that the air was filled with grasshoppers. Citizens who have seen the dreaded pests sweep down and consume whole fields in Kansas say that in numbers the visitation last night exceeds anything ever seen in that country tenfold. They were passing from east to west. Great numbers of them were disabled by hitting against the balconies and other obstructions, as they were flying very low, and the porters and clerks had to shovel them from the sidewalks into the streets. They are the genuine Kansas grasshoppers.

HOW THE TREASURY IS ROBBED.

Millions Paid Out for the Redemption of Duplicate Coupons and Greenbacks.

WASHINGTON, November 20.—The officers of the present administration are very quick to discover the shortcomings of their predecessors and numerous suggestions are made by them of much needed reforms, not only in regard to civil service changes, but in the manner of conducting the routine of business, so as to secure greater economy and protection against fraud upon the government. A prominent treasury official said today that the method of keeping books and files and of conducting the general office business in the departments had not kept pace with the times, but is the same as that in vogue when the government was first organized. No matter how inconvenient, the old methods have been transmitted from administration to administration, while the methods in private business have been constantly improving. Some of these methods have cost the government millions of dollars, not only in the way of involving greater expense, but because they give opportunity for actual fraud upon the government.

For instance, as General Rosecrans, the present register of the treasury, said today, no precaution whatever is taken to prevent the duplication of bonds or treasury notes should the plates fall into dishonest hands, and he says the government has paid out millions of dollars in the redemption of bonds and notes which have been taken from true plates. In 1871 duplicates of coupons on bonds amounting to over thirteen millions of dollars were discovered, and as they bore the signature of Jay Cooke & Co., they were paid by the department. These coupons were undoubtedly taken from the true plates. It is impossible to tell the amount of greenbacks which have been redeemed by the government which were fraudulently taken from true plates. A record is kept of the redemption of bonds by number and designation and of their cancellation, but no record is kept of greenback notes. Consequently there is no way to prevent the redemption of any number of copies of the same bank note.

When a private bank contracts for the printing of its notes the contractor is made responsible for any duplications, and if a duplicate is discovered, the contractor is to pay for it. But the government has no recourse. The general suggests that the present administration should begin a new series of notes, with all the modern improvements as to paper, style and form and that precautious similar to that adopted by private banks against duplications should be taken.

AT THE OLD TRICK.

Elkins Goes to Maine to Confer with Mr. Blaine.

AUGUSTA, Me., November 20.—Stephen B. Elkins is visiting Mr. Blaine at his home here, and his presence is the cause of considerable gossip. The ostensible object of Mr. Elkins's visit is to confer with Mr. Blaine in relation to disposing of the coal products of the mines belonging to the West Virginia Railroad company to eastern companies. Both gentlemen are members of the board of directors of this road. It seems hardly necessary that Mr. Elkins should have taken the trouble to have come away down east to talk over a matter that has been already acted upon by the directors and approved of by Mr. Blaine.

The most reasonable supposition is that his errand is more of a political than of a business character. In fact, politics was the staple topic of conversation this evening at the dinner table as well as afterward, when Mr. Elkins and Ex-Postmaster Manly withdrew with Mr. Blaine to his cosey library, where they could talk over matters in greater privacy. The presidential possibilities were freely discussed, and this affords sufficient grounds for the hypothesis that the precise mission of the adroit chieftain of Mr. Blaine's strategic forces at the Chicago convention is in reference to putting Maine's idol in the race for another presidential nomination. Mr. Elkins finds Mr. Blaine in excellent health and never in better spirits. That both are taking an observation tonight of the political horizon and calculating what the chances are to secure another nomination for the "magnetic statesman" seems altogether too probable to be doubted. At least that is the conviction of the political prophets, who also believe that the job will be matured before Mr. Elkins takes his departure tomorrow.

HIPPLE MITCHELL'S PLEDGE.

He Will Support the Nominees of President Cleveland.

PORTLAND, Ore., November 20.—It is learned today that at the caucus of democratic members of the legislature, held here Tuesday evening, when authority was given to seventeen members to vote for John H. Mitchell for senator, on the promise that he would vote to confirm President Cleveland's appointments, a resolution was passed, calling upon the president for office. The resolution recited the general political status of the state, and argued that the democrats therein could have control if they had the offices. The petition was dispatched to President Cleveland yesterday. A few minutes after his election was announced, Senator Mitchell addressed the legislature, and defined his attitude toward the president, in the following language:

> If I supposed for one moment that any democratic representative on this floor has cast his vote for me under the impression that it would have the effect of changing me from a republican to a democrat, of course, I would not feel complimented, but I have every reason to know that no gentleman, no member of the democratic party, cast his vote for me under any such impression. It is due, however, that I should recognize the fact, and I am now about to proclaim from the house tops that which I have always proclaimed in secret chambers. I recognize the fact that at the late national election the democratic party prevailed, and elected a democratic president, and what I have to say is this: that I shall not conceive it to be part of my duty as a senator, to go to Washington and make facticious opposition to the party now in power. The nominations of the president of the United states, if they are worthy men, they shall receive my vote for confirmation, unless there is an attempt upon the part of the president of the United States to make appointments that will infringe upon any tenure of office. Should he do so I would oppose the president of the United States."

THE GRANGE IN SESSION.

The Tariff Denounced as a War Against Farmers.

BOSTON, November 20.—At the morning session of the patrons of husbandry, L. R. Rhone, of Pennsylvania, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

> Resolved, That the national grange, assembled in annual session, enters its protest against the present policy of American manufacturers in pursuing a free trade policy in the admission of raw material, and high protection on manufactures, which strikes directly at the American farmers and the producers of raw material.

The appointment of a committee to attend the coming session of congress for the purpose of securing legislation in the interest of agriculture was ordered.

Ochiltree Pleading for Galveston.

PHILADELPHIA, November 20.—Hon. Thomas Ochiltree, of Texas, appeared before the citizens' relief committee at a meeting held at the mayor's office this afternoon, in the interest of the sufferers by the fire in the city of Galveston. In answer to inquiries Mr. Ochiltree states that Galveston required outside aid to the extent of $300,000. The number of people who required assistance, in his opinion, was over 6 000. After some dicussian the committee directed the mayor to issue an appeal to the citizens for contributions.

GALVESTON, November 20.—The relief fund for the beneft of the fire sufferers reached $98,120 tonight, of which sum the committee has applied $38,500 among 735 recipients, representing between 2,500 and 3,000 individuals.

RIEL'S MEMORY.

THE DEAD HALF-BREED GROWN INTO A HERO.

The French of Montreal Denounce the Dominion Government for the Judicial Murder of Riel—Excitement in Sherbrooke—Riel's Last Letter to His Mother.

MONTREAL, November 20.—At the Riel meeting on the Champ de Mars, the chairman, M. O. David, after condemning the government for Riel's execution, asked the audience to swear over the body of Riel to two things:

First—Never to forgive those who were responsible for Riel's death; and

Second—To adopt his children as those of the nation.

Hon. R. Mercier protested solemnly against the fate of Riel and called on the people to turn out the three cowards in the cabinet.

Geo. Dahamel, conservative, said that Riel was a sublime fool and would have been forgotten if incarcerated in the penitentiary or a lunatic asylum. Instead he had descended the grave, or rather had mounted the pedestal of immortality. The cowards at Ottawa had intended to cover him with shame, but instead they had crowned him with glory. But perhaps the time would come when the ministers would be covered with shame, and justice would be done.

Hon. Mr. LaFlamme said he had hoped the three French ministers would be impelled by fear to interfere to prevent the execution of Riel, but no, after giving the most solemn promises, Riel had been hanged. He hoped this spirit of senility would be banished. Canada had enough misfortunes, without creating new ones at every step. He hoped the people would be able to discern the good from the bad. The next elections would tell.

Other gentlemen spoke in a similar strain.

Meetings continue to be held here to denounce the execution of Riel. A solemn mass of requiem for Riel was celebrated today. Other and similar masses will follow here and elsewhere. La Patrie thinks that the government is alarmed at the sentiment displayed by the French Canadians and Irish since Riel's execution, and shrinks from the butchery of Indians fixed for the 27th. It says that the Indians will be pardoned.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN SHERBROOKE.

SHERBROOKE, Quebec, November 20.—The upholders of the government gathered in groups last night for the purpose of preventing any attempts that might be made to burn effigies. Both parties were out in strong force. Speeches were made on both sides, for and against Riel, and the action of the government, amid much excitement. Two anti-government men were seriously injured, the head of one being split open.

RIEL'S LAST LETTER TO HIS MOTHER.

REGINA, November 20.—Riel's last letter to his mother, written a few hours before his execution, is as follows.

> MY DEAR MOTHER—I received your letter of benediction, and yesterday, Sunday, I asked Pere Andre, to place it upon the altar during the celebration of mass in order that I might be held under the shadow of its blessing. I asked him afterward to place his hands upon my head that I might worthily receive it, as I could not attend at church, and he thus had diffused upon me the graces of mass, with its abundance of spiritual and temporal good. To my spouse, to my children, my brother and sister-in law and other relatives, who are all very dear to me, I say farewell.
>
> Dear mother, it is the prayer of your eldest son that your prayers and beseechings in his behalf ascend to the throne of Jesus Christ, to Mary and to St. Joseph, my good protector, and that the mercy and abundant consolation of God fill you and my wife, children and other relatives with all spiritual blessings from generation to generation, on account of the great blessing you have poured upon myself; on yourself especially for having been a good mother to me, that your faith and hope, your charity and example be as the tree laden with excellent fruit in present and future, and when your last day arrives that the good God shall be so much pleased with your pious spirit that he will bear it from earth upon the wings of angels. It is now 2 o'clock in the morning of my last day on earth, and Pere Andre has told me to be ready for the grand event. I listened to him, and am prepared to do everything according to his advice and earnest recommendation God holds me in His hand to keep in peace and sweetness, as oil held in a vessel which cannot be disturbed. I do what I can to keep myself ready for any event, keeping myself calm, in accordance with the pious exhortations of the venerable Archbishop Bourget.
>
> Yesterday and today I prayed to God to reassure you and send you all sweet consolation, and in order that your heart may not be disturbed by anxiety and trouble, I am brave, and I kiss you all with affection. I embrace you as a dutiful son, and my dear wife I embrace you as a Christian husband, according to the conjugal spirit of the Catholic union. I embrace you, children, in the breadth of divine mercy, and my brother and sisters in-law and all relatives and friends, I embrace you with all the good feeling of which my heart is capable.
>
> Dear mother, I am your affectionate, obedient and submissive son. LOUIS DAVID RIEL.
>
> Prison de Regina, November 16.

HEMPEN TIES

Which Teach the Wicked the Error of Their Ways.

THOMASTON, Me., November 20.—Daniel Wilkinson was hanged here today for the murder of Officer William Lawrence, whom he shot when Lawrence attempted to arrest him for burglary. Wilkinson is not his name, but that is one under which he has been tried and convicted, and he refused to reveal his correct name. He walked to the scaffold with a firm step, and stood upon the drop without a tremor. He was clad in black, and his arms were bound to his side. As the noose was being adjusted, he said to the sheriff: "You fellows get $50 a day for such work." He had nothing further to say, but listened attentively to the service for the dying. At just twelve o'clock the trap was sprung, and he fell a distance of seven feet, dying without a struggle.

In the First Degree.

HUDSON, N. Y., November 20.—The jury in the Beckwith murder case came into court at 9 a. m. today, with a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree The prisoner arose excitedly, and began a tirade against the Free Masons. He was quieted by the court officers. When asked if he had anything to say, the prisoner spoke in an excited tone for twenty-five minutes, and begged the court to allow him to go to some "warm climate," and he would never again open his mouth. Judge Ingalls sentenced him to be hanged on Friday, Januury 8, 1886.

Hanged at Yorktown.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., November 20.—Jacob Butler, colored, was hanged at Yorktown today for the murder of James Griffin.

The Poisoned Well.

READING, Pa., November 20.—An old well, which was abandoned many years ago, was opened recently on the farm of Thomas Poole, Chester county, to furnish water for an engine. Miss Annie Poole, Frank Townsend, Edward Mackay and others drank of the water and became terribly ill. Miss Poole and Townsend died yesterday. Mackay and others are slightly better. It is believed that the water was impregnated with a deadly mineral poison.

Guilty of Criminal Negligence.

DENVER, November 20.—The coroner's jury, investigating the Cull Domingo mine disaster, found Superintendent Foss guilty of criminal negligence.

$8,000 for a Library.

NEW YORK, November 20.—The sale of the late Richard Grant White's library was concluded tonight. The total sum realized was about $8,000.

MOROSINI STILL MOROSE.

He is Not Reconciled to His Daughter and Swears He'll Never Forgive Her.

NEW YORK, November 20.—Earnest Schilling Hulskamp, the son-in-law of the millionaire, Morosini, will drive a street car for sometime to come. The report that Mr. Morosini had become reconciled to his daughter is emphatically denied.

When asked if he ever contemplated a reconciliation, he excitedly replied:

"No—a thousand times no. She has forever passed out of my life. Her associations with that fellow place such a contingency—if it ever existed—beyond hope of realization. I can never forgive, for I am a Roman and know how to hate. Why, my dear fellow, if the firm of Heath & Co. that failed the other day were to come to me with the $600,000 they owe me and place it in my hands on the sole condition that I forgave my daughter, I would say 'Take it all; keep it; I don't want it.' But while I can hate, I am human. That girl was nurtured in every luxury she could desire. She was trained in every accomplishment that money could secure. She was loved by her parents with a devotion not surpassed by any father or mother. How did she repay it? By making herself and her family a by-word throughout the length and the breadth of the country. She married a loafer—a fellow whom I believe really intended to kill me by purposely throwing me out of my carriage.

"Look here," he continued, "I shall carry the marks to my grave;" and Mr. Morosini exhibited a large scar near the left ankle. "He followed my girl round like a dog. He preyed on her weakness in every way, and to show you the malignant spirit of persecution which possessed him, every paragraph and story that has appeared in the papers in relation to this affair has been and is still sent to my wife for the cruel purpose of annoying her and disturbing her piece of mind. Where is the modesty of a girl trained as my daughter was gone to when it permits her to exhibit herself in tights before a public audience, to be gazed at, sneered at, criticised and laughed at by the crowd? The only possible reason I can assign for her action is that that scoundrel wants her to support him in laziness. He can't work; he isn't fit to work, and I doubt if he wants to work very hard."

"Do you know where they reside?"

"No, sir, and I don't want to. They are nothing to me."

"Do you contemplate going to Europe?"

"I? No. I have no idea of it. New York is good enough for me."

"Am I at liberty to give this interview fully?"

"Yes, every word of it, for I am only desirous of saying the truth. And you may add, too, that when my wife, in her anguish, attempted suicide by swallowing laudanum shortly after that girl left her home, when I thought that Mrs. Morosini was dying, that fellow Hulskamp would not let the girl come to see her. Can I forgive that? Never."

ALL FOR LOVE.

A Maine Girl Explains the Wonderful Resurrection Story.

PORTLAND, Me., November 20.—Diligent investigation of the resurrection story telegraphed hence last week has resulted in discovery that it was all a mistake. Blanche Edwards, who told the story, has made an interesting confession. She loved one Charles Archibald, of Cape Elizabeth, in 1884, and for some unknown reason he courted her under the name of Joseph L. Dyer. At the time and place she describes he received injuries from which he died. Miss Edwards attended the funeral and wore mourning until very recently. Her parents objected to her wearing mourning for one whom they had never seen, and their daughter then produced three photographs, which she said were portraits of Dyer's father and mother and of herself when a child. She then wrote letters to himself, signing them "Mrs. Dyer," in order to carry still further the deception that she might be allowed to mourn her lover. In one of these letters it was stated that Dyer had left her $5,000, to be paid when she became 20 years of age. This, of course, became a matter of interest to her parents.

Before long the young woman was forced to substantiate her story in some way. She resorted to the startling narrative about the grave giving up its dead. Blanche certainly did not anticipate the interest such an announcement would awaken, but she stuck to her story until it was proven false in some of the details by outside evidence. She has made a clean breast of it. Several reporters confronted her in the presence of her family with the evidence which they had collected disproving her statements.

The reporters had found the originals of the photographs referred to to be other people than represented by the girl. This and other points were presented to her, and she broke down, saying that she was led into the deception by her devotion to her lover's memory, which her parents had been inclined to ridicule. Miss Edwards is a bright girl of nineteen.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Thrown Off a Fifteen Feet Embankment and Drowned.

BATAVIA, Ohio, November 20.—A frightful accident occurred at Stone Lick Bridge, on the Milford and Chillicothe turnpike, resulting in the drowning of three persons and in serious injuries to two others. David Begam, a farmer, living near Newtonville, while going to Cincinnati with a load of produce several days ago, was dangerously injured in a collision with a runaway team, and is now in a critical condition. On Tuesday his daughter, Milly Begam, aged seventeen, and his son Milton, aged thirteen, accompanied by Miss Yeager, aged seventeen, Charles Paige, nineteen years old, and Joseph Burkle, of Boston, went down to the Terrace park to see Mr. Begam and administer to his wants.

At an early hour they started home in their two-horse wagon. When they had reached Stone Lick it was pitch dark. The bridge at this point was burned some years ago and has never been rebuilt. Owing to the darkness the team passed by the cut off to the ford and came right up to the bridge abutment. Young Paige, who was driving, at once realized their position and attempted to turn the team, and in so doing the horses, the wagon and the five persons seated therein were precipitated over the embankment into fifteen feet of water. Mr. Burkle, Miss Begam and her brother Milton were drowned, but Paige and Miss Yeager managed to reach land, though badly bruised. Their injuries are serious.

Shot and Instantly Killed.

WASHINGTON, November 20.—Louis Sommerfield, a Pole, aged 82, today shot and instantly killed his wife and Gottleib Eisenbaum at the latter's saloon in the northeastern part of the city. Sommerfield's wife, it appears, left him some weeks ago and has since been living at Eisenbaum's. Eisenbaum was the son-in-law of Mrs Sommerfield. Various reasons are assigned for the tragedy, but a bottle of whisky found in Sommerfield's pocket when arrested was probably the most recent and direct cause.

Summerfield had attempted to kill his daughter, the wife of Eisenbaum, and it was in protecting her from her father that Eisenbaum met his death. The murderer was lazy, brutal and vicious. He refused to work, and for the last two or three years had subsisted on the fruits of his wife's labor, spending most of the profits for drink. Becoming tired of his brutality, his wife sought the shelter of her daughter and son in-law's home, and it was out of revenge that he committed the deed. Mrs. Eisenbaum, after her narrow escape, was taken with a fit of nervous prostration, and as she is about to become a mother, her condition is considered critical.

THE ADVANCE TO SOFIA.

THE SERVIANS APPARENTLY BADLY CHECKED.

Poorly Clad and Unprepared for a Winter Campaign—Courtmartialing the Generals for Losing Battles—A Rumored Treaty of Peace—Other Interesting Foreign News.

LONDON, November 20.—Dispatches received here state that the Servians have become dispirited over the recent reverses. The Bulgarians, on the other hand, have been aroused to the highest pitch of enthusiasm by the example of Prince Alexander and the victories gained under his leadership. They have gradually driven back the Servian advance line until the Bulgarian's forward line intrenchments is within a mile of Dragoman village. In the fighting yesterday the Servian loss was 800 killed and wounded. One of Prince Alexander's aides de camp was killed in yesterday's engagement.

The following are additional details of the fighting yesterday: The right wing of the Bulgarian army yesterday advanced from its fortified position, and attacked the Servian positions between Slevnitza and Dragoman. The center column of the Bulgarian army soon followed in order to support the right. Fighting then became general, and the Bulgarians, not being able to drive the Servians from their entrenchments, towards noon, the left wing of the Bulgarian army also advanced, and assumed the offensive. An obstinate battle ensued, lasting till 6 o'clock in the evening. The Bulgarians found it no easy task to dislodge the Servians from their position. The former fought desperately, however, and finally compelled the Servians to retreat to Dragoman, the Bulgarians holding all the roads leading thereto. The Bulgarians took 400 prisoners, including several officers. Up to noon today there had been no further fighting, the Bulgarians deeming it prudent not to attack at present the Servians at Dragoman, which has strong natural fortifications.

General Jovanovitch has been tried by courtmartial and dismissed from his command for failing to execute the order given him prior to the repulse before Slevnitza. A council of war is now discussing the situation of affairs at the front.

Turkish troops and batteries of artillery are continually arriving in Salonica, and the authorities are maintaining the greatest secrecy in regard to the numerical strength of the forces, the number of guns and the eventual movements of the large army being massed in that vicinity.

Official admissions from Belgrade show that a panic exists there. The seige of Widdin has been raised, and Generel Seschjanint, who with his division has been carrying on the seige, is now marching to assist King Milan.

It is reported that the privy council of Turkey has decided to send Djevat Pasha to Philippopolis as temporary governor of eastern Roumelia, thus virtually restoring the status quo ante.

The rumor prevails in Belgrade that Prince Alexandor has proposed an armistice.

The court martial which tried General Jovanovitch found him guilty for disobeying orders in attacking St. Vanca, instead of maintaining a defense attitude. General Meskovitch has been censured for remissness in an attack on Slavonge.

The Danube navigation company has issued notice to the effect that traffic is open on the river. The commandant at Widdin has rescinded the order stopping navigation at that point.

A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Semlin says the defeats of the Servian troops are due to defective outposting and overconfidence. Thirty-two thousand Servian reinforcements are due at Pierot on Monday.

It appears to be impossible to capture Slevnitza until Sofia has been taken, which would enable the Servians to attack Slevnitza from the rear. Both armies are badly clad for winter campaign. This being St. Michael's day both armies suspended hostilities. Another dispatch says the armistice was to bury the dead. The Times has advices stating that King Milan's advisers counsel him to propose immediate peace, whether Sofia be captured or not, and that a treaty of peace will probably be arranged next week.

Prince Alexander has ordered the removal of the state archives from Sofia.

The Standard's Vienna correspondent says that some of the powers, including Austria, oppose Turkish mediation, and insist that the conference at Constantinople decide the Balkan question.

CALLAN HOLDS THE COUNTY.

Parnell Fails in His Effort to Oust Callan From Louth.

DUBLIN, November 20.—Mr. Parnell having ordered a re-election in Dundalk for delegates to the nationalist convention of Louth, because the former delegates were in favor of Callan for member of parliament, an election was held tonight which resulted in favor of Callan delegates by majorities of 5 to 1. Parnell's candidate is Joseph Nolan, manager of the music hall, Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, November 20.—Mr. O'Shea, who was member for Clare in the parliament just dissolved, will oppose Mr. Parnell in the contest for member of the exchange division of this city.

Parnell today issued a manifesto to the Irish voters of Great Britain. He urges them to vote with the conservatives in the coming election.

The Weavers on a Strike.

PARIS, November 20.—The weavers in the various mills at St. Quenlin have struck for higher wages. This morning they threatened the lives and property of the rich, and broke a number of windows. The gendarmes were at first powerless to quell the disturbance, but on receiving reinforcements, succeeded in arresting several of the leaders.

German Legislation.

BERLIN, November 20.—Parliament today re-elected the president and vice president of the last reichstag. The Polish members gave notice that they would question the government in regard to the expulsion of Poles from East Prussia. The conservatives introduced a proposal for the holding of quin-quinnial parliaments.

A War of Rates Impending.

LONDON, November 20.—The conference of the managers of the Atlantic Cable company has been abortive. Both sides, the sydicate companies and the Commercial cable company, are defiant, and there are no signs of a possible agreement between the parties. A war of rates is impending.

Afraid of the Fenians.

DUBLIN, November 20.—A laborer named Kelly has sought police protection in this city, alleging that the Fenians had threatened him with death unless he shot ex-Crown Solicitor Bolton, who secured the conviction of so many of their friends for various offensee.

An American Expelled.

FLEUSBURG, Prussia, November 20.—A German American named Thielman, a locksmith, has been expelled from this place by the authorities. He went to America in 1872, and returned to Germany in 1883.

WANTS THEM TO SHUT UP.

A Preacher Boldly Proposes to Meet His Accusers.

ST. PAUL, November 20.—Dr. Charles McLean, pastor of the Ninth Presbyterian church, charged with undue intimacy with Lily Russel, a seventeen-year-old girl whom he brought here from Wisconsin, announces that he will deliver a public lecture on Sunday. His subject will be, "The Church Scandal." In a hand bill distributed throughout the city today he says.

> "At 4 p. m. on Sunday Dr. McLean will relate his connection with the Ninth Presbyterian church and unmask the hypocrisy of the session of the Dayton Avenue Presbyterian church in closing the doors of the Ninth church against the people who own the church, thus causing a public scandal. At 7:30 p. m. Dr. McLean will refute all the villainous slanders of his mortal enemies, who are striving so hard to disgrace a reputable doctor and an innocent lady. I challenge all my foes to meet me next Sunday in Market hall. I shall have the pure young lady whose unsullied reputation you strive to contaminate there to speak for herself. Now, villains, show up, or forever shut up!"

PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATIONS.

A Canadian Judge Decides Adverse to Bradstreet.

MONTREAL, November 20.—An action instituted by the firms of S. Carsley and Carsley & Co., for $50,000 damages respectively, against the Bradstreet Mercantile agency, was decided by Hon. Justice Loranger today, in favor of the plaintiffs. On June 16, 1884, Bradstreet printed in their circular, which is circulated in Montreal and other cities, after Mr. Carsley's name, the words, "call at office." This, Carsley considered, conveyed the idea that this information contained something disparaging to the credit of his firm. A number of persons called at Bradstreet's and were informed that the firms of S Carsley and Carsley & Co. owed $300,000 to English creditors, and had asked an extension of time. The firm of Carsley & Co. owed only $150,000, and firm of S. Carsley owed nothing. The actions were taken against the Bradstreet company for damages. Judge Loranger in his judgment said:

> "The Bradstreet company claim that their communications are privileged. This may be so between the subscribers and the company, but is not so as regards third parties, and will not under the circumstances be considered as such. The company showed a great lack of prudence in conveying their information, and must submit to the law."

Judgment was given for $2,000 and costs in each case.

THE DEATH RECORD.

Progress of the Smallpox Epidemic in Canada.

MONTREAL, November 20.—The official returns at the health office show that eleven deaths from smallpox occurred yesterday in this city, four at Mount Royal hospital, four in the Cote Saint Louis, one in Saint Jean Baptiste, one in Saint Cunegonde and one in Cote Saint Paul.

NEW YORK, November 20.—Two new cases of smallpox were discovered here this afternoon, also three cases of typhoid fever. Patients were removed to hospital and houses fumigated.

The isolation committee reports that every case of smallpox in the city has either been removed to the hospital or isolated by seals and guards, and that every new case will be similarly attended to.

A STRIKE TO BE ORDERED.

The Pottsville Miners Make a Demand for Guarantees.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., November 20.—The precise attitude of the Miners' Amalgamated association with reference to the strike is indicated by the following resolution unanimously adopted by the convention held here yesterday:

> Resolved, That the grievance committee visit the coal exchange and demand a guarantee that there will be no further reduction on the so-called $2.50 basis, and unless this guarantee be given within twenty-four hours the executive board of this association shall declare the strike to take place on Wednesday, November 25.

An Improvement in Bessemer Steel-Making.

PITTSBURG, Pa., November 20.—An improvement has been made on the Bessemer steel process at the Edgar Thompson steel works which, it is said, will have the effect of making Bessemer steel equal in quality to crucible steel, while it will cost only about one-tenth of the price. The change consists in the thorough mixing of the spiegel iron or manganese with the molten iron in the ladle, so as to uniformly carbonize it. Bessemer steel can be produced at the cost of a cent to a cent and a half per pound, while that made in crucibles cost at least eleven cents per pound.

A Big Estate Thrown on the Market.

HARRISONBURG, Va., November 20.—By the decision of the supreme court of Virginia, in Richmond yesterday, in the case of Effingers, executor, vs. Hall, from Rockingham county, affirming the decision of the lower court, nearly one fourth of the property in Harrisonburg will be thrown on the market to satisfy the claim of the Hall heirs. The property, including the land and improvements, is worth about $60,000.

Fast Time to Florida.

CHATTANOOGA, November 20.—Commencing next Sunday the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad will put on a fast limited express train to Jacksonville, leaving Chattanooga at 6 p. m., arriving at Jacksonville at noon the following day. This train connects with the fast limited train leaving Cincinnati at eight in the morning. The new schedule reduces the time from all the western points to Florida over five hours. Pullman buffet cars will be attached to the trains.

To Be Completed to Tidewater.

DALLAS, November 20.—The Texas trunk railway was sold at public sale yesterday for $250,000, to W. W. Weigley and associates, of New York, who will at once commence its extension to Athens, Henderson county. It is the intention of the purchasers to complete the road to tidewater, either by building to Sabine pass, or by connection with New Orleans.

Suit for Malicious Prosecution.

BALTIMORE, November 20.—Suit was brought today against the Baltimore and Ohio railway company by William B. Chew, who lays the damages at $25,000. Chew was formerly a conductor on the road. He was arrested and tried for embezzling $15 and acquitted. The suit is for false arrest and malicious prosecution.

Assisting the Hocking Miners.

PITTSBURG, November 20.—Secretary Flannery, of the Miners' association, issued a circular today to the railroad miners requesting them not to load cars for the Hocking valley coal operators, and thus assist the strike of the miners in that section.

Street Warblers From Italy.

PHILADELPHIA, November 20.—The steamship Switzerland landed at this port today from Antwerp with 125 Italian emigrants bound to Chicago. All were supplied with the instruments common to itinerant street warblers.

Caceres Badly Defeated.

LIMA, November 20.—An official dispatch from the prefect of Jusja, states that Caceres has been defeated by the first division of the government force, who cut off his retreat by Hussars pampa. Caceres lost heavily in killed and prisoners.

Solicitor of Elbert's County Court.

ELBERTON, Ga., November 20.—[Special.]—Mr. William M. Harris, a prominent young lawyer of Elberton, has been appointed solicitor of the county court of Elbert county. The office is an important one and Mr. Harris will fill it with ability.

THE NEWS IN MACON.

RECORD OF YESTERDAY'S EVENTS IN THE CENTRAL CITY.

The Warm Weather Causes Fruit Trees to Bloom—A Prisoner Carried to Columbus—Death of Mrs. Ida Kinchen—Recorder's Court—Rhodes Danforth's Case—Personal.

MACON, November 20.—[Special.]—Owing to the unseasonable weather, which is more like the weather of May than that of bleak November, the buds of peach and apple and other fruit trees are beginning to swell, and unless there is a speedy change in the temperature, will be in full bloom within a week. In the protected localities the grass is coming out as fresh and green as it ever does in spring, and the flower yards about the city abound with rosebuds. A rain and cooler weather are very much desired.

Carried Back to Columbus.

MACON, November 20.—[Special.]—Last night Bailiff McMichael, of Columbus, arrived in the city. The object of his visit was to secure and carry back with him the negro Coleman Hall, who was arrested here yesterday for forgery, committed in Muscogee county three years ago. Mr. McMichael took charge of his prisoner and left for Columbus this morning. Deputy Sheriff O'Pry, who made the arrest, will receive a reward.

Rhodes Danforth's Case.

MACON, November 20.—[Special.]—From information received in the city this morning it is the impression that Rhodes Danforth, convicted of murder, and who is now confined in Bibb county jail, and who has been sentenced to the penitentiary, will not by action of the supreme court to which his case has been appealed, be granted a new trial. He says he expects to be sent to the camp at DuBois, next week where he will take a book-keeper's place. His hope now is that the governor, as a reward for good behavior, will pardon him before a great while.

The Macon and Covington.

MACON, November 20.—[Special.]—There is every indication that the full amount of the fifty thousand dollars subscription to the stock of the Macon and Covington railroad will be raised by tomorrow night. In this event the work of grading at this end of the line will be commenced at once. Macon will have secured the permanent location of the company's machine shops and headquarters, and when the new road is completed the importance of Macon as a city will be materially increased. The subscription committee will do some of its best work tomorrow.

A Deserved Compliment.

MACON, November 20.—[Special.]—The evening News of this afternoon contains the following compliment to a worthy young man: "Henry Richardson will soon resume his post at Washington as the correspondent of the Atlanta CONSTITUTION. He is one of the brightest and most popular newspaper men in the south, just entering the spring time of life, and is yet single."

Death of Mrs. Ida Kinchen.

MACON, November 20.—[Special.]—Mrs. Ida Kinchen, who resides on Third street, and who for a long while has been suffering with consumption, died this morning at four o'clock. Mrs. Kinchen was a most estimable lady, and had in the city many friends by whom her death is very much regretted. The funeral will take place tomorrow morning at eleven o'clock.

Seriously Ill.

MACON, November 20.—[Special.]—Mr. Isaac Winship, Sr., one of the oldest and most highly esteemed citizens of Macon, is seriously ill, and is not expected to recover. Mr. Winship is now eighty-four years old, and has been a resident of this section of Georgia all his life.

Recorder's Court.

MACON, November 20.—[Special.]—The recorder had another light docket this morning. The continued case of Jonathan Jones, colored, for disorderly conduct was heard. He was fined $5.

Brief Mention.

MACON, November 20.—[Special.]—Patti Rosa, who appeared as "Bob" at the Academy of Music last night, fainted behind the scenes after the first act. It did not interfere with the play, however, and she acted her part to the end.

The skating rink opened tonight with an immense attendance.

Tonight the Sunday-school teachers of the First Baptist church held their regular weekly meeting and arranged for a Thanksgiving service.

Mittie Montague, a woman who resides in East Macon, attempted suicide yesterday by swallowing laudanum. She did not die.

Yesterday while coupling cars a Central railroad hand named Powell had one of his hands badly mashed.

The funeral of Frank Bailey, colored, who was killed while coupling cars in Eufaula, and whose remains were brought to this city last night, occurred this morning. In the years 1867-8 Bailey was the driver of the Southern express company's wagon in Macon.

Mr. Bud Mitchell, the engineer who was so seriously injured a short time ago, is improving, and it is thought now that he will recover.

Editor James E. Brown, of the Henry County Weekly, and who represented his district in the state senate, was in the city this morning.

Yesterday afternoon at four o'clock, at the residence of Mr. Oscar Lagerquist, Mr. Fortune T. Farmer and Miss Annie B. Stubbs were united in marriage. The ceremony was performed by Rev. E. W. Warren.

Misses Mamie Johnson and Sallie Williams left this morning for Florida, where they will spend the winter.

Miss Marie Annie Gartrell, who has been visiting Mrs. F. B. Gartrell, has returned to her home in Marietta.

Dr. Kenan Hall is rapidly recovering from his recent serious illness, and his friends were delighted to see him out riding yesterday.

The East Tennessee railroad officials now in the city are here, it is said, for the purpose of arranging to carry out the original idea of building a freight and passenger depot and shed at the foot of Third street.

A sweet little four year-old girl was engaged this afternoon in playing "having a garden." When asked what she was planting, she replied, "Violets and taters and kerturnips." That was a queer mixture queerly stated, but it illustrated a beautiful freak of woman's nature—her proneness to mix with everything the sweet perfume of flowers.

The Floyd Rifles are having a delightful hop at their armory tonight.

Miss Mollie Black, who has been visiting friends and relatives in the city, returned to her home in Cuthbert this morning.

Mr. H. B. Daes, of Atlanta, is in the city.

The young society people of Macon will enjoy a German at Brown's hotel on Wednesday evening next. It was to have occured next Monday night, but was postponed on account of inability to obtain a band on that night.

The Irish American society will have a grand ball on New Year's night.

Over $40,000 have been subscribed in Macon to the stock of the Macon and Covington railroad.

Mr. John L. Brown, of Atlanta, is in the city.

Mrs. Richard H. Clark, wife of Judge Clark, of Atlanta, arrived in the city last night and will spend a month at the Lanier house.

The Harbor Convention.

SAVANNAH, Ga., November 20.—[Special.]—The general committee of arrangements for the harbor convention met this afternoon, and completed all the details for the event, which it is predicted will be the most important ever held in the south. The delegates will be met at the hotels Monday night, and Tuesday morning by committees, and provided with badges and made to feel at home. The convention will be called to order at ten a. m. Tuesday, and the order of business will be so arranged as to expedite the proceedings. On Wednesday the delegates will be taken to Tybee on the steamship City of Augusta, and be treated to a grand banquet on board, reaching the city Wednesday afternoon, when the convention will again be called to order, and the business wound up. To date nearly two hundred delegates are registered as certain to come.

Mason Released from Jail.

ATHENS, Ga., November 20—[Special.]—Fred Mason, the supposed diamond thief, was released. The grand jury failed to find a true bill against him. He clearly proved that he was in Goldsboro North Carolina, on Wednesday, November the 4th, the day the diamonds were stolen from the fair grounds.

The court will continue here next week. Judge Hutchins is presiding to the satisfaction of everybody.

Gold in Old Sawnee.

CUMMING, Ga., November 20.—[Special.]—The Sawnee gold mining company are prepairing for work. They will carry water from Setting dam creek on the mountain. The preliminary survey is now being made by the company's engineers.

Verdict of a coroner's jury. "Died from want—of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup." 25 cts.

COLUMBUS CHRONICLES.

House Thieves at Their Work—A Negro Cotton Swindler.

COLUMBUS, November 20.—[Special.]—Thieves visited the premises of Mr. F. K. Johnston last night and stole everything from the back porch, including the water bucket, dipper and wash bowl, etc.

Mr. John O'Brien, who farms near Crawford, Ala., sent George Whitfield, colored, to this city today with two bales of cotton, to be delivered to George P. Swift & Son. Mr. Thomas Edge, son-in-law of O'Brien, came in later, and went to the warehouse, and found that the cotton had not been delivered. Upon investigation he found that the negro had carried the cotton to Flournoy & Epping's warehouse, sold it and put the money in his pocket, and left the city. The presumption is that the negro has gone to parts unknown with the money, and in order to secure his father-in-law against loss, Mr. Edge swore out a possessory warrant for the cotton. He then left to see if he could find any trace of the negro. The possessory warrant case will not be tried until search for the negro is made.

Mr. H. A. Wash, of Macon, and Miss Mary Ann Brady, of this city, were married last night. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Schlenke. They left for their future home in Macon today.

The negro who was arrested in Macon as Coleman Hall was brought to this city today. Upon his arrival here it was found that he was the wrong negro. He proved that his name was Robert Coleman, and was released.

Mrs. Mary Jane Barker died at her home in Northern Liberties this morning of consumption. She was forty-nine years old and leaves four children.

Glover Lee, the sixteen-month old son of Mr. S. H. Tice, died this morning of congestion of the stomach.

The book reception given tonight for the purpose of collecting books for the library of the Young Men's Christian association was quite a success. A large number of books were donated

PISTOL VS. TONGS.

Judge Branham Illustrates the Bravery of the Man With a Pistol.

MARIETTA, Ga., November 20—[Special.]—Cobb superior court met here last Monday, Judge Joel Branham, of Rome, presiding. Judge Brown was disqualified from presiding. Judge Branham has won many golden opinions from our people by the impartial charges to the juries and his just but lenient sentences.

The charge of Judge Branham to the grand jury was strikingly forcible, and particularly so in expounding the duties of working the public roads. In regard to breaking up the practice of carrying concealed weapons, he gave an illustration that came under his observation while a practicing attorney in Rome. He had a clerk in his law office who was in the habit of carrying a derringer pistol in each of his vest pockets. This he tried to persuade the clerk not to do, but he was persistent in his purpose. A client made a remark to the clerk after he (Branham) had lost his case that he made no effort to do his duty in the matter. On accosting the client about it he denied making the statement. The clerk and the client and Judge Branham all met in the law office, when the clerk wanted to know of the client if he denied making the aforesaid remark. The client emphatically denied it, when the clerk, who was seated at a table writing, looked up and simply remarked, "Well, you have lied that's all." The client, a large muscular fellow, picked up the tongs and was intending to brain the clerk, when the aforesaid clerk placed his fingers in his vest pocket and pulled out a derringer, and without getting up from his seat, rested his hand on the table and exclaimed: "You put down those tongs!" The man very prudently put down the tongs. When he had left, the clerk said to Judge Branham, "You have always insisted that I should not carry a pistol, as I would have no need of it. Now, suppose that I had not had that weapon, that fellow would have killed me with those tongs." "Not at all probable," replied Judge Branham. "Why?" interrogated the surprised clerk. "Because," replied Judge Branham, "if you had been without a pistol, you would not have called the fellow a liar" This was a revelation to the clerk, and he abandoned the practice of carrying concealed weapons.

Developing Tybee Island.

SAVANNAH, Ga., November 20.—[Special.]—Arrangements are already on foot for developing Tybee Island for the coming season. The plan is to organize a company with a capital stock of $30,000, divided into shares of $100 each, each subscriber to receive for every share he takes one building lot on the island and a share valued at $100 in the hotel. Lots, lands, artesian wells, railway and appurtenances and everything included in the purchase made by Captain D. G. Purse. It is thought that this plan will so popularize the movement that enough money can be subscribed to guarantee the success of the enterprise, which contemplates extending the Tybee railway to King's landing, and so render the island more readily accessible via the south channel. This has been decided on as the most feasible plan for reaching the island by water, since cuts proposed to be made to secure landing at south end have been found impracticable.

THE DICKSON WILL.

The Case to be Given to the Jury Today.

SPARTA, Ga., November 20.—[Special.]—The propounders of the Dickson will case continued this morning with the rebuttal, introducing much weighty testimony to refute the truth of the grounds relied on by the other side. The witnesses were cross-examined by Colonel Rutherford with great skill. Mr. T. J. Warthen, one of the executors and a legatee under the will, was introduced as a witness, but objected to, as was Colonel DuBose, as to any conversation with David Dickson. The objection was overruled. Other witnesses were introduced and the propounders closed. The caveators rebutted with a little evidence and closed. The propounders sur-rebutted, the caveators surrebutted, and the evidence on both sides closed. The court stated that it would allow each side four hours and a half in which to make the argument.

Judge Pottle opened the argument, discussing the facts to the jury according to some legal principles to which he called the attention of the court.

Colonel Hammond followed, addressing himself principally to the law of the case, especially to that of undue influence. His argument was complimented. The argument will continue into tomorrow.

Adjournment of Jefferson Court.

LOUISVILLE, Ga., November 20.—[Special.]—The fall term of the superior court has just adjourned. The grand jury returned about fifty true bills. The majority being for misdemeanors. The case of the State vs. Elvira Ivey was continued on account of the sickness of M. A. J. McCauley, wife of deceased.

Colonel William P. Johnson died during court at his home in Bartow.

A negro man by name of Marshal Hodden, yesterday, while working at Landrill Howell's saw mill, had his arm cut off and thrown about forty feet from the mill; also his throat all gashed up and his right shoulder sawed off. He is still living.

Deaths in Georgia.

LAWRENCEVILLE, Ga., November 20.—[Special.]—Charity Brand, a girl of fourteen years, and daughter of E. M. and Julia Brand, of Loganville, died Thursday at nine a. m.

CRAWFORDVILLE, Ga., November 20.—[Special.]—Mr. Wm. H. Chapman died here yesterday. He was seventy-three years old. He was a highly respected citizen.

The Bridal Couple in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, November 20.—[Special.]—Comptroller-General Wright and bride arrived here this morning and secured apartments at the Screven house. During the morning they were called upon by many Savannah friends.

THE NEWS NOTED.

HAPPENINGS IN GEORGIA DULY CHRONICLED.

A Fight Near Cochran in Which a Boy is Killed—Singular Death in Coffee County—A Child Burned to Death in Bartow County—A Curious Story—Other Items.

The Hawkinsville Dispatch narrates the particulars of an ugly tragedy near Cochran between Mark Solomon, aged about fifteen years, and Oscar Newman, aged about nineteen years. The boys have for years been good friends and playmates, and their parents, Mr. Peter Solomon and Mr. Jesse C. Newman, have been neighbors, on the best of terms. The fight between the boys took place about eight o'clock in the evening. The only witnesses were Tom Grimsley and Henry Dixon. The cause of the trouble was trivial, and the fight was so quick that the witnesses scarcely knew it It is said that Oscar struck Mark with a stick or limb, when Mark said, "Where's my knife?" and the boys came together immediately. In an instant Oscar said: "You have cut my entrails out!" Newman is dead.

Henry Hersy, twenty-two years of age, met his death in a singular manner a few days ago in Coffee county. He was an employe of Colonel James M. Denton, and was on his way to Hazelhurst with a wagon containing four bales of cotton. The young man left home early in the morning. About three o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Daniel Peterson, who was returning home from Hazlehurst, found the wagon and mules about twenty yards from the road, and the body of young Hersy was between the wagon and the road. It is evident that the young man had been dead several hours. It appeared that one of the wheels of the wagon had run into a hole, throwing the young man out of the wagon, and the wheels had passed over him, perhaps causing instant death. The mouth, ears and eyes were full of blood. Mr. Peterson hastened to the home of Colonel Denton, a few miles from the scene of the accident, and announced the finding of the body of young Hersy. Mr. J. J. Pickren, justice of the peace, empanelled a jury and held an inquest. All the circumstances and the evidence went to prove that the young man's death was the result of an accident.

John Trammell and Frank Williams, the young men charged with murdering old man William Johnson a few months ago, were taken from Macon jail to Hawkinsville on Monday last. They were chained together. The grand jury of Pulaski found a bill against Trammell for murder in the first degree, and a bill against Williams in the second degree. The case was called this morning.

Charley Wilson, alias Charley Renshaw, is a young white man hailing from Kentucky. He came down to Georgia and got himself into trouble by stealing the watch of a young man in Dodge county. He was convicted and sentenced to six months in Pulaski county chaingang, or pay a fine of $40 and costs. The young man had no money, and was ashamed to write to his people in Kentucky and inform them of his situation. While in jail in Dodge county he made a bold and most successful effort to break out. He is still looking for the state.

The little ten year-old daughter of Mr. Thomas Higgins, of Bartow county, has been burned to death. She was standing before the fire and her dress caught from the flames. In a little while she was wrapped in flames and her clothing was burned off. She lingered for about a day, when she died.

Little Elvin Yaun, the eight year old son of Mr. Calvin Yaun, came near being cut to death by a negro last week at the residence of Mr. Reuben Yaun, brother of the lad, near Chauncey. The circumstances are about as follows: Reuben Yaun was at Allen Yaun's cane mill making syrup, and the negro was trying to steal his chickens. Elvin heard the chickens cackling, and arming himself with a double barreled gun and two dogs, went to see what was disturbing them. He found the negro feeding them with corn in the yard, and was in a few yards from him before the rogue discovered his presence. Seeing a gun so near, the negro sprang at him with a knife and made several attempts to cut him with one hand, while holding him with the other, and no doubt would have slain him but the noble dogs came to the rescue of their master and freed him from the "strong arm of death," when the thief and would-be-murderer retreated to a branch near by and escaped. Elvin discharged both barrels of his gun in the direction of the street to "scare him."

Mr. Bob Woody, who was tried for an assault and attempt to murder, in Gilmer county, was convicted for shooting at another, and was sentenced for one year to hard labor in the penitentiary.

A fourteen-year-old negro girl living on G. R. Wilson's place, five miles south of town, was accidentally killed last Tuesday afternoon by the discharge of an old gun with which she had been playing. The entire load entered the left eye, and she lived but two hours. A negro boy, much younger than herself, was in the room at the time, but he could give no coherent particulars of the occurrence.

In the cases of F. G. Hyman, charged with assault with intent to murder, and H. W. Carswell, charged with stabbing at the recent term of Dodge superior court, a settlement between the parties was allowed by the court. Hyman's case cost him $200, and Carswell's cost him $350.

Isaac Watson, colored, has been found guilty of murder by Coffee superior court, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

A curious story is told in the Hawkinsville Dispatch from Coffee county. The negro who was charged with shooting and dangerously wounding Mr. M. W. Howell, at his turpentine still last summer, was arrested in South Carolina and taken to the Savannah jail, where Sheriff Hall and his deputy went after him. The sheriff and his guards were in sight of Douglas with their prisoner when he jumped out of the wagon and made his escape. Mr. Howell, who was expected to die of his wound, has entirely recovered, and was at Douglas during the week. He said when the doctors reached him and began examining his wound, they began talking of "pulsation," "respiration," etc., and gave him twenty-four hours to live. "See here," said he, "I don't want any of this Garfield foolishness about me." And the doctors proceeded to treat the case in a common sense way.

George Wilcox, charged with killing his son inlaw, Neal Curry, was tried in Coffee last week and acquitted. Mrs. Curry, the daughter of the defendant, testified that she saw her father shoot her husband. A bailiff was sent after the twelve-year-old daughter of Mrs. Curry. It was claimed that she would be an important witness against her grandfather. It was said that she would testify that she saw her grandpa shoot her father. The news has since been received of the old man's acquittal.

Captain Robert Hyman's elegant residence near Tennille was totally destroyed by fire at midday on the 16th instant. The family was absent at the time, and nothing was saved. There was $1,500 insurance on the dwelling—a little over half what it was valued.

Robert A. Anderson, of Thomson, has assigned.

John Dudley, a Georgian, was seriously hurt in a cutting affray at Orlando, Fla., on the 29th of October.

Tom Haynes, colored, who lived on Mr. Duggan's place, three miles below Campbellton, went to the house of his wife, from whom he had been separated some time, on account of domestic troubles, and finding Gus Cantrell, also colored, in company with her, Tom drew his knife and went to work. He stabbed Gus six times, making one terrible cut under his arm near the shoulder, severing an artery from which he died in a very short time. The coroner's jury pronounced it murder, and Tom is now in jail awaiting February court.

The Fort Gaines Advertiser says that Mr. Cooper, while on his way home from town, was assaulted by a burly negro man, with whom he had some words a day or two before. The negro approached Mr. Cooper, who was riding in his buggy, with a drawn knife, and caught hold of his buggy wheel as if to stop it, saying he wanted to settle the difficulty now. Mr. Cooper gave his mule a sharp rap with his whip which jerked the negro loose and left him standing in the road, cursing and swearing vengeance.

While Engineer Holt was rounding a curve, between Arlington and Blakely, on the Blakely extension, he espied something across the track ahead of him, and as he drew nearer, he discovered the object to be a negro man, lying with his head on one rail and his feet on the other. Mr. H. reversed his engine and applied brakes and succeeded in stopping the train with his engine in five feet of where the negro lay. Mr. Holt then had to alight from his engine and wake the man, despite all his efforts to arouse him by blowing the whistle. The negro was greatly surprised, as well as badly scared, when he awoke and saw the engine so near him. He started for the woods at a 2:40 gait, and has not been seen since.

There are seven prisoners in Terrell county jail.

Sheriff Salter, of Lee county, has been sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

Rev. G. T. Stansbury, pastor of the Perry Baptist church, received a letter last week from Tyler, Texas, asking if he would accept a call to the pastorate of the Baptist church of that place, at a salary of $1,200 a year. The invitation further solicits a visit and a few sermons, if the call for a year cannot be accepted. The town of Tyler contains a population of six thousand, and the church in question is a new one, its construction costing $[illegible]0,000.

The Covington Enterprise indulges in the following:

Our old friend Robert Lane, who lost his eyesight by a premature explosion several years ago, believed the coming winter was going to be as cold as "blue blazes," and in consequence he spoke to Mrs. Samantha Puckett about the feasibility of bunching their lives, hearts and bedclothes together in order to be better prepared in case of a "freeze out" The fair widow said she thought it a first rate idea, and so on the night of November 11, together they rode to the gate of a justice of the peace and had the matter settled by becoming man and wife. Happy life to you both, Bob.

In the suit of Brooks, for $10,000 damages against the Central road, tried in Randolph county, a verdict for $100 was rendered.

Athens Banner: The history of Jack and Bud Daniel, the so-called outlaws of Arkansas, has just been published, and is being sold rapidly in Jackson county. Jack and Bud Daniel moved from Jackson county in 1870 to Arkansas, where they settled on some rich land, surrounded by a large lot of government lands. There was a mob raised to get them out, and the Daniels, being good grit, defied the mob. They had several severe fights with the mob and killed a great many of them. The history tells of one fight where the Daniels, with their Winchester rifles, whipped sixty men. They were driven from their homes in 1883 and outlawed. The history is very interesting to the people of this section, as the Daniels are well known, and were quiet, peaceful citizens when living in Jackson county. They are now on the line of Jackson and Hall counties, surrounded by friends and defy arrest. Large rewards, aggregating thousands of dollars, have been offered for their capture, but none dare attack them. They are always armed to the teeth.

The Carroll Free Press says:

We learn that while Mr. F. M. Bishop, of this county, was traveling Saturday morning of last week in the neighborhood of Heflin, Alabama, that he was suddenly confronted on the highway by five men, who demanded his money. Mr. B. at first refused to accede to the demands of the robbers, when they fired upon him, the ball of one of the pistols passing through his hat band. Becoming convinced from this demonstration that they meant business, and thinking under the circumstances that "discretion was the better part of valor," he handed in his skads, amounting to about forty dollars, when he was allowed to depart in peace. We are further informed that a man by the name of Walden some few days before this, while camping at night in this same section, was robbed of $125. At night on retiring he had placed his coat under his head in the pocket of which his money was. When he got up next morning, he found his coat between the wheels of the wagon, and the money gone. If these statements are true, and they come to us from several sources, they show a bad state of affairs in that section of Alabama.

Dr. H. H. Cary, superintendent of the Georgia fish commission, has received so many applications for German carp hat he cannot reply to each applicant. He states that all applications have been properly registered and forwarded to the United States fish commission to take their turn in the next distribution.

The Catholic Fair in Brunswick.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., November 20.—[Special.]—The Catholic fair opened last Tuesday evening and will continue ten days. Among the ladies who are in charge of the various tables are Mrs. C. H. McIntosh, Mrs. A. M. Haywood, Miss Valeria DuBignon, Mrs. C. J. Doerflinger and Miss May Shannon. The popular Father Shea is lending every effort to make it, as it will be, a success. Mr. Jno. J. Kirby, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Downey, Mr. Jno. T. Ellis, Miss Ellis, Mr. I. H. Aiken, Mrs. Epping, Miss Annie E. Mowatt, Miss Hilton and Deputy Collector R. W. Grubb, all of Darien, spent last Tuesday evening in the city and attended Cole's circus.

The Late Floods.

SUMMERVILLE, Ga., November 20.—[Special.]—The floods of October and November have completely demoralized business. The farmers have lost heavily, and are slow to part with the proceeds of their very short crop. The merchants are blue and are collecting very little, and sales are shorter than in 1883 or 1884. The crop this year has been the most deceptive one ever known. In September the crops indicated the largest yield known in years. Since then the excessive floods have left a large number in destitute circumstances.

Bad Mail Delivery.

LAGRANGE, Ga., November 20.—[Special.]—The fast mail train, which does not stop here, has carried the mail through three nights this week, failing to drop it off. This shows great carelessness, and is considerable annoyance to our business men.

Our postmaster has received a nice lot of new lock boxes, very handsome, and is also enlarging the office by removing a partition, which is a great and needed improvement.

Artesian Water in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., November 20.—[Special.]—Captain S. J. Whitesides, president of the Georgia Ice Manufacturing company, has succeeded in striking artesian water, at the depth of two hundred feet, with the present flow of over two inches above the pipe. He will bore deeper. The well is sunk at their proposed works in the western portion of the city.

The Funeral of W. P. Anderson.

MARIETTA, Ga., November 20.—[Special.]—The funeral of the Hon. W. P. Anderson occurred here today at the Methodist church. Mr. Anderson died last Wednesday after a long illness. He was a man of sterling worth, and will be sadly missed in this community. He leaves a wife and family and a large number of friends and acquaintances to mourn his loss. He was one of the earliest settlers here.

Married in a Hurry.

FAIRBURN, Ga., November 20.—[Special.]—Yesterday, when the Atlanta bound train from Montgomery, reached Fairburn, a handsome, but quite youthful looking couple alighted and repaired to the hotel. A marriage license and a minister, Rev. Mr. Sanders, were soon provided and they were quickly united in "the holy bonds." They left for Atlanta on the next passing train. They were Mr. S. W. Swanson and Miss Mittie L. Dorsey, of Tuskegee, Ala.

New Church Bell.

ADAIRSVILLE, Ga., November 20.—[Special.]—The bell for the new church has arrived and will be placed in a few days. It is of very good size, made by "The Goulds Manufacturing Co," of Seneca Falls, N. Y. It has a very fine tone and can be heard a long ways. The Baptist here are in a very flourishing condition.

The Contract Let.

SUMMERVILLE, Ga., November 20.—[Special.]—The contract for re-building the bridge over Chattahoochee river, which was carried off by the recent flood, was awarded to M. R. Hammond at $1,070. Mr. Hammond is the bridge builder for this section, and insures the new bridge under his recent contract for seven years.

He Had Two Wives.

SYLVANIA, November 20.—[Special.]—The criminal docket was taken up in the superior court on yesterday morning. The case of the state vs. Wm Franklin Ranklin, charged with larceny from the house, was tried and the prisoner was acquitted.

John Newton, colored, of this place, who "loved not wisely but too well," was tried for bigamy. It was proven that John had two wives living, to both of whom he had been legally married, but inasmuch as he was unaware that he was breaking the law in marrying the second time, his first love having left him, the jury recommended him to the mercy of the court, and he was sentenced by Judge Roney to two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Sold at Receiver's Sale.

FORT VALLEY, Ga., November 20.—[Special.]—The large stock of dry goods of the recent firm of Brown Brothers, of this place, was sold at receiver's sale. Receiver Nottingham put the stock up in lots according to the order of Judge Speer, so as to keep separate the proceeds of several creditors of the firm, who claim that there was fraud in the procurement of the goods by the late firm. There were three of these separate lots, and they were all bought save one, by Sommer Brothers, of this place. There were several merchants here from Macon, Americus, Perry and other towns, but one of our firms, namely, Sommer Brothers, took nearly the whole "cake." They bought the general stock at fifty cents on the dollar of the original cost, as shown by the inventory of the receiver.

The amount of goods sold aggregated in value, according to original cost, $1,900

Gone to Conference.

LEXINGTON, Ga., November 20.—[Special.]—Rev. J. S. Embry, our Methodist minister, leaves next week to attend the annual conference to be held in Newnan on November 24th, 25th and 26th. He has been with us two years and we regret to give him up. He has proven a good and able worker. Should he not be returned, we hope he will be received with open hands where ever he is sent. He and family leave many dear friends to mourn their departure. Mr. J. T. M. Haire leaves as a delegate to conference this week.

Dr. Betts in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., November 20.—[Special.]—Dr. Betts arrived here this morning from Charleston, and was met at the depot by a committee and escorted to the hotel. During the afternoon he was driven to various points about the city and Thunderbolt. To-night he delivered a lecture at the Catholic library hall, under the auspices of the Irish national land league, to an immense audience. He will remain over Sunday and preach in St. John's church.

Savannah's Baseball Nine.

SAVANNAH, Ga., November 20.—[Special.]—The members of the Savannah fire department are organizing a baseball nine with a view to playing a game with the nine of the Atlanta fire department.

Registration Closed.

ATHENS, Ga., November 20.—[Special.]—The registration closed yesterday at two o'clock. A thousand and sixty-eight have registered. The municipal contest grows hotter every day.

CHARLEY GRACE'S SHOT.

The Rival of Kildee, Now a Texan State Senator.

From the Irwinton, Ga., Appeal.

In a recent issue of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION I read a clipping from your paper headed "Kildee," the first paragraph of which is as follows:

> "General Lee was presented by one of his class mates with fifteen fine guns for sharpshooters, and they were drawn for by his generals. General Doles drew one of them, and selected Mr. John West to take charge of it, and he proved himself worthy of the distinction. He is still a noted shot."

My recollection is that General Doles drew two of those Whitworth rifles, and that "Kildee" was put in possession of one and that Charley Grace, of La Grange, who is now a practicing lawyer in Sherman, Tex., and I think, a member of the state senate, was given the other. Mr. Grace was a brave and efficient soldier, as many of the members of the gallant fourth regiment, Georgia volunteers, can testify. It is claimed that he killed General Sedgwich at one of the battles of the Wilderness. I think it was May 9th, 1864. He, like "Kildee," proved himself worthy of the honor conferred upon him in being selected as the recipient of one of the two rifles drawn by General Doles. Rather an amusing incident occurred at the battle of Gettysburg, when in the confusion of battle Charley Grace became separated from his own regiment and found himself among another regiment of the brigade, the color bearer of which had been killed or wounded, and Grace seized the colors and advanced to the front, waving them as he went. Of course there were members of this regiment who were both willing and anxious to carry their regimental colors, and demanded of Grace that he relinquish them. Grace flatly refused, and carried the colors until the battle was over, when he gave them up to the proper parties. The above was told to me by my brother, who was second lieutenant of Company A, Fourth regiment, Georgia Volunteers.

MALARIA
Enters the system from unknown causes, at all seasons.
Shatters the Nerves, Impairs Digestion, and Enfeebles the Muscles.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY. On Every Bottle. Trade Mark

THE BEST TONIC

Quickly and completely cures Malaria, and Chills and Fevers. For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, it has no equal. It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—all other Iron medicines do. FATHER T. J. REILLY, the patriotic and scholarly Catholic Divine, of Arkansas, says:

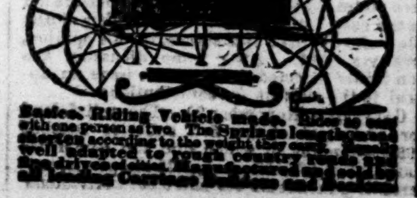
"I have used Brown's Iron Bitters with the greatest satisfaction for Malaria, and as a preventive of Chills and like diseases, and will always keep it on hand as a ready friend."

Genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

LADIES' HAND BOOK—useful and attractive, containing list of prizes for recipes, information about coins, etc., given away by all dealers in medicine, or mailed to any address on receipt of 2c. stamp.

A. P. TRIPOD
Painters' Supplies,
Window Glass,
Lubricating Oils, Etc.
13 BROAD ST.

TIMKEN SPRING VEHICLES.
OVER 400,000 IN USE.



Easiest Riding Vehicle made. Rides as easy with one person as two. The Springs lengthen and shorten according to the weight they carry. Equally well adapted to rough country roads and fine drives of cities. Manufactured and sold by all leading Carriage Builders and Dealers.

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY

FOR MEDICINAL USE
NO FUSEL OIL.

Absolutely Pure and Unadulterated.
IN USE IN
HOSPITALS,
CURATIVE INSTITUTIONS,
INFIRMARIES,
AND
PRESCRIBED BY PHYSICIANS EVERYWHERE.
CURES
CONSUMPTION,
HEMORRHAGES
And all Wasting Diseases;
INEBRIETY,
HABITUAL DRUNKENNESS,
DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION,
MALARIA.
THE ONLY
PURE STIMULANT
FOR
THE SICK, INVALIDS,
CONVALESCING PATIENTS,
AGED PEOPLE,
WEAK AND DEBILITATED WOMEN.

For sale by Druggists, Grocers and Dealers.
Price, One Dollar per Bottle.

Persons east of the Rocky Mountains unable to procure it from their dealers can have Half Dozen sent, in plain case, unmarked, Express charges prepaid, by remitting Six Dollars to
The Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Baltimore, Md.

All persons using Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey are invited to avail themselves of the services of our Medical Staff, at all times, free of charge.

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J. S. WOOD & BRO.
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
General Commission Merchants
74 Bay Street, Savannah, Ga.

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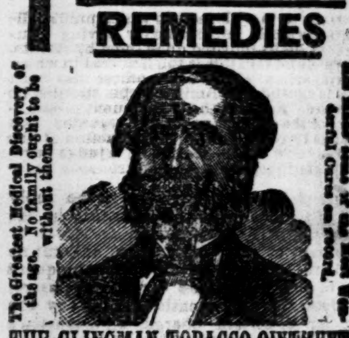
TOBACCO
REMEDIES



The Greatest Medical Discovery of the age. No family ought to be without them.

Has made some of the Most Wonderful Cures on record.

THE CLINGMAN TOBACCO OINTMENT
THE MOST EFFECTIVE PREPARATION on the market for Piles. A SURE CURE for Itching Piles. Has never failed to give prompt relief. Will cure Anal Ulcers, Abscess, Fistula, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Barber's Itch, Ringworms, Pimples, Sores and Boils. Price 50 cts.

THE CLINGMAN TOBACCO CAKE
NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, Cures all Wounds, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Bone Felons, Ulcers, Sores, Sore Eyes, Sore Throat, Bunions, Corns, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Orchitis, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Milk Leg, Snake and Dog Bites, Stings of Insects, &c. In fact allays all local Irritation and Inflammation from whatever cause. Price 25 cts.

THE CLINGMAN TOBACCO PLASTER
Prepared according to the most scientific principles, of the PUREST SEDATIVE INGREDIENTS, compounded with the purest Tobacco Flour, and is specially recommended for Croup, Weed or Cake of the Breast, and for that class of irritant or inflammatory maladies, Aches and Pains where, from too delicate a state of the system, the patient is unable to bear the stronger application of the Tobacco Cake. For Headache or other Aches and Pains, it is invaluable. Price 15 cts.

Ask your druggist for these remedies, or write to the
CLINGMAN TOBACCO CURE CO.
DURHAM, N. C., U. S. A

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INDUCEMENTS!

There is no end to the novelties displayed in the jewelry store of MR. A. F. PICKERT. New and pretty designs in Clocks, Bronzes, Silverware, Art Goods, Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry of every description, are constantly changing places. There has been quite a demand for these goods, and no wonder.

YOU SEE NO OLD STOCK.

Everything is new and is sold at Rock Bottom Prices, so that everybody is able to take advantage of this opportunity.

Just think! A solid 14 k gold hunting case

Ladies' Watch for $15

and everything else at proportionate low prices. Be sure and call at No. 5 Whitehall street before making your purchases, and see the inducements offered by

A. F. PICKERT,
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26 MARIETTA ST., ATLANTA, GA.
The Recognized Leaders in the Southern States.
A House which Defies Competition.

RUBBER BELTING,
LEATHER BELTING,
HOSE, PACKING, ETC.
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RUBBER CLOTHING
FOR LADIES AND GENTS
BOOTS AND SHOES,
SPORTSMEN'S GOODS,
RUBBER TOYS, every description,
DRUGGISTS SUPPLIES,
And, in fact, everything found in a first-class Rubber House. Orders from a distance receive prompt attention.
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BAND UNIFORMS
Send for our Beautifully Illustrated Catalogue of Band and Drum Corps Uniforms. 30 colored fashion plates. Illustrations and prices of Hats, Helmets, Caps, Pouches, Belts, Drum Major Outfits, Pompons, Plumes, Epaulettes, Shoulder Knots, Gold Cord and Laces, Buttons, Ornaments, Band and Decoration Flags and Banners, Cap Lamps, etc. Mailed free. LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

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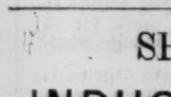

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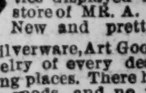

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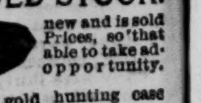

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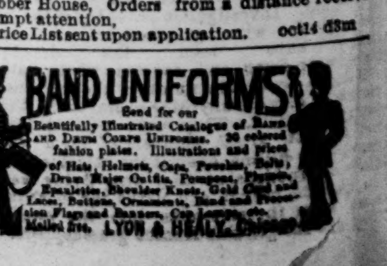
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FOR AND AGAINST THE SALE.

Julius Brown's Theology Reviewed by C. K. Maddox.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: You published, a day or two ago, a paragraph from the Augusta Chronicle, saying that writers in the Atlanta papers abuse Julius Brown but they do not answer his arguments; that anybody can make faces, but it takes brains to reason with force and precision.

It is not difficult to answer Julius's arguments without abuse. And as I am his friend, and have been all his life, and hope to remain so, I can have no possible cause for abuse, because he and I differ in opinion. I have known him long and believe him to be honest in his opinions. We differ on prohibition. I think he is wrong; he thinks I am wrong, and that gives occasion for argument. I would not answer him if I thought him insincere.

In his second article he proposes to show that to use or to sell foreign wines and liquors is not morally wrong if "in moderation."

He talks of two things, wines and liquors.

They are dealt with, says he, in two ways, one by using, that is, drinking them; the other by selling them. Is their use or sale immoral? How shall we decide? Shall we go to New England where this ism was born, or to the word of God?

Now, here is a fallacy a sly one, perhaps, but fallacy none the less. That because we dislike some things of New England we should dislike all things of New England.

But this is such an argument as to say some of the anti prohibition leaders are colored men: Julius is an anti-prohibition leader, therefore Julius is a colored man.

To make his argument solid, he must assume that all things from New England are to be hated; this ism is from New England, and is therefore to be hated, or prohibited, or rejected, or squelched or whatever term of rejection he prefers.

Well, New England rum is from New England, and is therefore to be prohibited.

Daniel Webster was from New England and should have been squelched. The copper still comes from New England and should be prohibited. The doctrine of secession originated in New England and was sort o' squelched.

This logic was once used by a lawyer in Cartersville before a justice of the peace, about the beginning of the war. Excitement ran high; prejudice against New England was never greater. The counsel for the plaintiff proved his claim perfectly by a legal decision he read. There was no room whatever for argument. The defendant's counsel, however, got up, opened his opponent's law book, showed the title page to the judge and exclaimed: "Boston! printed in Boston!"

"Yes, and I'll jest dismiss his case," said the judge, and did it.

But such an argument does not go down with the prohibitionists.

Mr. Brown says this ism originated in New England. I thought Georgia was the first prohibition state or colony in this country; and that the trustees forbid not only the importation but even the drinking of rum and brandies and "all kinds of spirits and strong waters whatsoever." And in one instance they "staved" some hogsheads and kegs of rum, found on the Savannah river, belonging to some Carolinians. But the doctrine of abstinence is as old as history.

Mr. Brown's next proposition is that the Bible is the only standard of right and wrong. It is a standard, but Christians do not now claim it as the "only" standard of right and wrong. The very words therein contained recognize another standard, and that other standard is reason. "Come now and let us reason together," are given as the very words of God. Again God complains that his people, his own people, do not "consider." I know of no more intellectual or learned Christian than the great Chillingworth. He said he was always most apt and most willing to be led by reason to any way or from any way, but submitted all reason to this one: "God hath said so; therefore it is true." Reason, he says, "is also in some sort God's word."

The Bible, I think, is the Christian's roof that keeps off the rain, and reason is the side walls that sustain the roof or Bible, and help to keep off some of the rain also. For without reason how could a Christian believe the Bible?

The doctrine that the Bible is the "only" standard has been advanced before, but it was in the dark ages and dawn of reason. For instance, the church of Scotland went raging over the introduction of potatoes. They were not mentioned in the Bible, and who would dare to introduce them into a Christian country? Men were as bitter then as they ever were here over reconstruction. History is full of that potato theology, but I thought its use had passed away, until I saw it resurrected from the charnel house, "to prove the Bible a barroom," as Mr Dodd expresses it.

But the Bible, even as the "only" standard, does not forbid the people from passing the law of prohibition.

Mr. Brown quotes passages showing that Christ made wine and drank wine; and Paul and Timothy and the deacons drank it; and the abuse only and not the use of wine was forbidden in the New Testament.

And in the Old Testament he finds that Abraham and Jacob and David and Solomon and Moses and the prophets used wine, "strong drink" and "liquors." And if I recollect correctly, one-tenth of all the wine went to the Levites, and Mr. Brown might have added that the inference was plain that the priests were expected to do one tenth of all the drinking done in the kingdom.

And all this, and more that he might have said, have no bearing whatever against the prohibition movement.

I want to first take up the word "liquors," as my friend has called on us to "mark the word." He quotes 'thou shalt not delay to offer of thy ripe fruits and of thy liquors; the first born of thy sons shalt thou give unto me."

It seems to me that under this word, "liquors," Mr. Brown is trying to slide all the malt and distilled liquors of our day, brandy, gin, rum, whisky and absinthe. But nowhere does the Bible commend or speak of rum, gin, brandy, whisky or absinthe. The liquors we would prohibit are not the liquors of the Bible; the strong drink we are against is not the strong drink of the people of God. There is a great difference between a vineyard and a distillery.

The wines of our day do not do one-tenth of the damage done by other liquors and strong drinks. The prohibitionists would ten times rather prohibit gin, rum, brandy, whisky and absinthe than to prohibit wine alone. In other words nine-tenths of their cause is against liquors, and only one-tenth against wine.

And this knocks the props from under nine-tenths of my friends' argument and leaves him to his wine alone.

Our liquors are nowhere mentioned in the Bible; Christ drank no rum; our Saviour made no whisky; Paul did not advise Timothy to take gin for that celebrated stomach; God did not promise his chosen people a land flowing with whisky toddies: Solomon never said "wisdom hath mingled a brandy smash;" and the king did not have Esther to a banquet of cocktails.

Thus nine tenths of my friend's argument is gone, and he is left to his wine alone; "only this and nothing more."

His position, I understand to be, whatever was done in those days, by those personages, it is wrong for our government to prohibit now. They drank wine; it is wrong to prohibit its sale now.

That the olden law applies now, Mr. Brown asserts, in saying: "Was the Bible made for Judea alone? Has it been repealed or overruled? What prohibitionist will dare assert it?"

I think some of the Bible was made for Judea alone; some of it has been repealed and some of it has been overruled.

If this is not so, I will show that Julius would have been put to death, and never lived to stretch a deed to a little vineyard of only one acre all over a ten-acre distillery.

He quotes:

"Thou shalt not delay to offer of thy ripe fruits and of thy liquors; the first born of thy sons shalt thou give unto me."

Now Julius is a first born; he is given unto the Lord; and what shall be the fate of this first born?

In the last chapter of Leviticus we find, according to this unrepealed law, that "no devoted thing that a man shall devote unto the Lord of all that he hath, both of man and beast, and of the field of his possession, shall be sold or redeemed; every devoted thing is most holy unto the Lord. None devoted, which shall be devoted of men, shall be redeemed, but shall surely be put to death." And that's the fate of Julius; he is logically dead, and I am logically a sincere mourner at my friend's grave.

Abraham drank wine, says Mr. Brown; therefore it is wrong for our government to prohibit its use or sale "in moderation."

Abraham, besides Sarah his wife, had Hagar, Keturah and other concubines. Therefore it is wrong for our government to prohibit concubinage "in moderation."

Concubinage thus practiced by Abraham and Jacob and David and Solomon, to whom Julius would go for the moral law, was fully recognized by the laws of Moses, and was in one instance even compulsory. If a married man died, leaving a widow and no children, it was his brother's duty to go in unto her and take her to him to him to wife. And if he refused there could be a lawsuit, and she could loose one of his shoes and spit in his face, etc. My friend says these laws are unrepealed.

"If the prohibitionists are right, David was wrong," says my friend, "But who of them will be bold enough to say it?"

If he means that David was never wrong, I'll be bold enough to say it.

I will not say that Nathan was a prohibitionist. But he denounced David to his face for the murder of Uriah.

I think he was fearfully wrong again. Saul had been king, and his family inherited the crown. David, however, was now on the throne. David had married Saul's daughter Michal, who had saved David's life from Saul by lifting David down through a window. But he put her away, and she married Adriel, and had by him five sons. Another of Saul's daughters, Rizpah, had two sons.

At the centennial we all saw the frightful picture of Rizpah in the gloom of the mountains, with wild eyes, fighting the birds of the air and the beasts of the field, and back of her seven corpses were hanging, those of her two sons and the five sons of Michal, her sister.

There had been a famine, and David gave these seven rivals of his to the throne to the Gibeonites, "and they hanged them in the hill before the Lord" as a human sacrifice, and there they hung "till water dropped upon them out of heaven." We do not get rain that way in these times.

It would hardly be considered æsthetic for a man to take the sons of the wife of his youth, who had saved his life, and hang them up for rain, even though he did it "in moderation." Rizpah's lone watch in the mountains over those dead boys, some of them, perhaps, mere children, is to me the most pitiful, the most horrible picture in history.

And yet David says he did no wrong. Shall we never prohibit what David did?

Did Solomon put any of his brothers to death? Did he have more wives than one?

There is one of the ten commandants, possibly two, that the whole civilized world, men, women and children, violate constantly with perfect unanimity. I should except the Arabs, or followers of Mohammed; they do not. I mean the making of pictures and statuary. "Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image or likeness of anything," etc. The Arabesque ornamentation grew out of this commandment. They make nothing like any natural object.

The other commandment that is not kept, is the keeping of the seventh day holy. And the Bible gives the reason why the seventh and not another day should be kept.

Now let us return to our mutton, as the French say.

Abraham had white slaves; therefore it is wrong, says Julius, for Georgia to prohibit the sale of white men.

Jacob had two wives, Daniel several, and Solomon too many to talk about; therefore it is wrong for Georgia to limit a man to only one wife. Is Julius a Mormon?

The children of Israel and David offered human sacrifices; therefore Georgia should not prohibit the offering of human sacrifices.

The Bible is the only standard of right and wrong. But no where does the Bible forbid gambling, which all agree is one of the most baneful of all vices; but as it is not forbidden in the Bible, it should not be forbidden by the laws of Georgia.

The Bible does forbid the making of likenesses and statuary; therefore Georgia should forbid the making of pictures and statuary.

No part of the Bible has been repealed and it was not made for Judea alone, says he.

"The law and the prophets were until John," says our Savior: "Since then the kingdom of heaven is preached." So that our Savior or Julius one is mistaken.

Thus the Bible is not the "only" standard; some of it has been repealed; it allowed and commanded some things not allowed now; it forbade things not forbidden now; it is silent as to plurality of wives and gambling which reason teaches all are most baneful sins now.

Mr. Brown may urge though, that the New Testament is of force, and Christ made wine and Paul prescribed it, and it is, therefore, wrong to prohibit its sale and use "in moderation."

This law does not prohibit its sale and use "in moderation." It does not prohibit the use of foreign wines or those liquors mentioned. A man may get drunk every day under this law. This law leaves the drinking just where Christ and Paul left it, to the conscience and reason of the drinker.

Christ drank and Paul prescribed the domestic wines of their country. This prohibition law permits the sale of the domestic wines of our country.

Julius says, "make drunkenness a crime." Does he disbelieve his own main proposition? Did not Noah get drunk? Does not the Bible say let a man drink wine till he forgets his poverty? Did not Christ make wine for guests that were already well drunken? Has the Bible been repealed? If we violate it to make drunkenness a crime, may we not, to prohibit that which makes the drunkard.

I will now show that Julius is a prohibitionist? He wants the sale and use of wines and liquors kept, like concubinage, "in moderation." That's exactly the way the law fixes it. And after studying the Bible that is the conclusion he and all the rest of us come to. Everybody can get a plenty; and that's a plenty.

I suppose by "use in moderation" he means all a person ought to have. That is exactly what the law allows, which I suppose he admits by his silence on the point. If he does not, he must show how much a man ought to have. It will require a physiological and chemical dissertation; and is really the only point to be discussed in this movement. My prohibitionism comes almost wholly from scientific facts I would prohibit alcohol as I would consumption, because it produces more evil than all other causes combined.

In every imaginable respect the prohibition law comes fully up to the Word of God, unless some one can find therein "Thou shalt not prohibit the sale of wine by law." And I know of no line or word or intimation that leans against this prohibition movement My friend says he is right 'beyond all question, quibble or doubt;' while I think he is wrong beyond all question, quibble or doubt. His other positions, the political and the economical, I think, equally subject to fatal criticism.

A little negro boy once ran to the house, and said:

"Marster, you must run help Sam outen de swamp; he mired up to his ankles."

"You tell Sam," was the reply, "to get out of there and go to work."

"He cain't, marster," said the boy, "his head's down."

The boy's words were plain, but the master's interpretation did not have due regard for surrounding circumstances. Neither, I think, has Julius, in his interpretation of the Bible.

C. K. MADDOX.

[Communicated.]

John B. Goodwin.

On the morning of January 16, 1884, Mayor Goodwin entered the editorial rooms of THE CONSTITUTION, together with Councilman Vol Dunning, and said:

"We have come to announce to the public through your columns that as mayor and chairman of the finance committee, we have determined to recommend a reduction of the city taxes for the present year from 1½ per cent to 1⅓ per cent."

In another portion of the interview he says:

"The increase in the tax valuation has been so great that we found that we would not be able to maintain all the departments and reduce the tax rate from one and a half to one and a third."

Again,

"Our opinion is that nothing is more important than to reduce the burdens of the people, and we think it a good precedent to set that when there is any surplus revenue the tax rates should be reduced so as to leave with the people the money that is not actually needed to carry on the city and maintain its departments."

In the speech of Ex-Mayor Goodwin at the anti-prohibitionists' meeting last night he says: "The adoption of prohibition would cause large revenues to cease to flow into the treasury. This loss would have to be made up, and increased taxation is the only way to cover the deficiency. The appropriations to run the various departments of the city could not be lopped off, as they were already much smaller than they should be."

The former statements were made by Mr. Goodwin when the total net income of the city (in 1884) was $635,407 00, while in 1885 the net income of the city cannot fall under $660,000, or an increase of $25,000.

Which shall we believe? Mr. Goodwin as sworn official in the discharge of a high trust, or Mr. Goodwin as an anti-prohibitionist orator anxious to create capital for the party which he represents upon the hustings. The city council declined to adopt the mayor's recommendation and the city's revenue is increased by new and valuable improvements in all parts of the city. Why may not a reduction be made now as well as a year ago?

ALARMING FACTS.

In 1879 the amount paid by the city on account of paupers	$ 624 00
In 1884 the amount paid by the city on account of paupers	9,721 00
Increase	$ 9,097 00
In 1879 the amount paid by the city for police force	$24,433 00
In 1884 the amount paid by the city for police force	47,759 00
Increase	$23,326 00
In 1879 amount received from liquor tax	$21,184 00
In 1884 amount received from liquor tax	38,181 00
Increase	$17,997 00
In 1880 total arrests by police for violating state and city ordinances	4,345
In 1885 for first ten months	5,287
Or at same proportion for entire year	6,187

RECAPITULATION.

Increase in whisky revenue	$17,997 00
Increase in pauperism and police force	$32,423 00
Increase in arrests in 1885 over 1880	1,842

At this rapid rate of increase, where will our city be in the next ten years? Sensible men, stop and consider!

[Communicated.]

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: The people of Senoia desire to add their testimony to the cause of prohibition, and as you have a large number of subscribers here, we ask space in your paper to publish it. Below, we give the signatures of nearly every business and professional man in Senoia. Here is what they have to say:

We have tried prohibition for three years in Senoia, and if our town has been injured we have yet to find in what respect. On the contrary, we know that every moral, social and religious interest has been materially benefitted. Crime has been less frequent and the number of criminals on the records of the mayor's court has been greatly decreased.

If business has suffered from prohibition, we are not aware of it. Altogether, we think our town greatly improved in every respect. We are pleased with the effect of prohibition here, and nothing could induce our people to vote whisky back.

We the undersigned fully indorse the above.

Merchants, J. T. Jones, F. P. Lindsey, R. R. Methvin, Atkinson Brothers, J. G. Carmichael, Hutchison & Roberts, Elam Deracken, F. P. Brassell, Hand & Lidsey.

Physicians—F. M. Brantley, W. F. Culpepper, R. T. Hillman. Ministers—Revs. H. C. Hornady, W. J. Cotter. Lawyers—W. W. Hardy, Methvin & Shell. J. M. Couch & Co., druggists; C. F. Sasser, W. T. Arnall, cotton buyers; Sibley, Nolan & Co., Leach & Alexander, warehousemen; Baggarly Bros., harness makers; T. W. Methvin, postmaster; John C. Brassell, N. P. and J. P.; T. N. Vining depot agent; L. D. Belisle, jeweler; J. Graham, gin, flour and grist mills; P. D. Pollock, teacher.

Prohibition Points.

Well now had the enthusiasm really waned, boys?

Don't you fellows forget hereafter that Wednesday night is prayer-meeting night in all the churches, and that the prayer-meeting folks, with many others, are on our side.

And maybe you'll find out abusing Bishop Campbell won't pay at the ballot box.

The idea of abusing the friends and leaders of the very people whose votes you HAVE BEEN relying on looks curiously to a man who believes that "vinegar never catches flies."

And you will fail to buy the colored voters—see if you don't!

These fellows standing on the street corners and boasting for so much a day of a victory that you cannot win, will not add to the respectability of your cause, gentlemen advocates of the barroom.

The idea of appealing with the money argument to the colored voters for permission to carry on the high moral liquor traffic in barrooms and being rejected by them must be humiliating—but then the people of Atlanta have determined that THE BARROOMS MUST GO!

Did you hear Dr. Felton's great speech last night?

Did you see those colored prohibition clubs with bands and banners?

Did you hear Dr. Quigg's rich and humorous Irish eloquence?

Well, then, bring on your wooden legged men!

The argument seems to be exhausted—but just for fun read Charley Maddox's reply to a distinguished writer who claims to have been unanswered and therefore unanswerable.

Read also the facts showing how the increase in police expenses and support of paupers outmass the increase of revenue from the liquor traffic.

But after all, remember the issue is BARROOMS or NO BARROOMS!

The law is so written that there is no dodging! You do not vote for material prosperity, or public schools, or undiminished revenue, or even for foreign wine, BUT YOU VOTE "FOR THE SALE" OF LIQUOR IN BARROOMS!

So don't try to dodge any longer.

But come vote with us AGAINST BARROOMS!

And now let's have a steady march to victory!

Hear the rattling speeches of the young colored men at the tent tonight.

And Dr. Hawthorne and other distinguished speakers Sunday afternoon.

And Dr. McDonald and Senator Colquitt Monday night

Then be ready for action thereafter—and success is sure.

Never mind that the enemy talk about betting—they talked just that way in Stewart county—and Douglass and Oglethorpe and Hancock! It is part of the campaign game. BUT VOTES COUNT!

HAWTHORNE AND THE IRISH.

"Vindicator" Returns to the Opera House Speech.

ATLANTA, Ga., November 20.—Editors Constitution: In answer to Doctor Hawthorne's charge of "lying," I refer him to his own words, published in THE CONSTITUTION of Monday, November 9th, and distributed broadcast in the form of a "prohibition" pamphlet.

If the statements contained therein were false, it was the duty of Dr. Hawthorne, as an honorable man, to have them corrected. There was ample time between then and now in which to do it. His words as then reported were:

"Again and again poor Ireland has been stricken with terrible famines. To what has it been due? No to a deficiency of grain, potatoes and fruit, but to their destruction in distilleries.

"IRELAND BECAME POOR BECAUSE SHE CONVERTED THE PRODUCTS OF HER LABOR AND SOIL INTO LIQUOR AND THEN DRANK DOWN THE LIQUOR, AND SO DESTROYED HER CAPITAL.

"Her distillers and brewers made paupers by the thousand, but what did they do with their paupers? take care of them? feed them and clothe them? No, they called upon the outside world and especially America, to take the burden from their hands"

I fail to see what other meaning could be deduced from the words above quoted than the construction put upon them by myself and hundreds of others

He now declares, "That the words he used were, 'That a great part of the fruit and potatoes in Ireland were converted into liquor, and the drinking of it was the cause of their poverty.'"

In 1847 the potato crop was a total failure and could not therefore be so converted, and of the fruits, pears and apples, are the only ones used, the former in the production of the almost unknown beverage called perry, the latter for the production of cider alone, apple jack and apple brandy being unknown in Ireland.

The Rev. Doctor is mistaken in attributing to me the statement that he called the anti prohibition party, "A mangy flea bitten set." I never made use of such language either in private or public. (On principle I never use slang.)

I wish it to be distinctly understood that I belong to no party or sect. My only motive for noticing the matter at all, was simply an act of justice to my country and myself.

I do not mean for a moment, to retract one word that I said on the subject as reported.

I considered it my duty as an Irishman, to contradict false statements, if their author considered them too trivial for correction.

Apologizing for again trespassing on your valuable space, I am yours faithfully,

VINDICATOR.

An Open Letter.

To an Old Friend: Your open letter has been received and carefully read. From its tone it is evident you are an old friend—such a friend as Joab was to Abner. Omitting further criticism on your claim to the position of an old friend, let us come to the question at issue, which is, whether this proposed prohibitory law should pass The question is not, as you unfairly put it, whether bar rooms shall be extinguished, but whether druggists, doctors, or any other person shall sell whisky, brandy and foreign wines for medical purposes to any body under any circumstances. My opposition to the proposed law is because it strikes from the control of physicians and druggists valuable medical agents which have been well and constantly used for hundreds of years. I have never advocated directly or indirectly, or supported directly or indirectly, barrooms, saloons, or any other kind of drinking places. How is it with you, dear old friend? I should like to hear from you on this question. You say "many physicians maintain that alcohol can be substituted for whisky, brandy, etc.," and yet none of these "many physicians," or any others have successfully done so in this country; a striking commentary on their now expressed opinions. I prefer, as a reasonable man, to take the uninterrupted practice of the medical word as my guide, than opinions obtained during a political campaign. As to my intemperate language about tricks, I have just this to say: My letter was addressed "to the people of Wilkes county," and referred to some of the modes of campaigning there practiced. For instance, where men known all over the country for their excessive frugality were running around and telling that every poor man should be supplied with all the whisky needed for medical purposes. I felt justified in saying that this was campaign trickery, What do you say, old friend, of the propriety of my denunciation? It is evident, from what you write, that you are a moral reformer; so let us hear from you on this question. You say while I am enjoying luxuries, such as fine furniture, silks, etc., in my family, I am not making any fuss because my poor neighbors cannot get these things. That is true enough, old friend, but if you and other prohibitionists were proposing to pass a law forbidding the poor men of the country from buying a pine bedstead or a split-bottomed chair, or an iron pot to cook with, I would do just as I am now doing when you and other prohibitionists are seeking to deny to the poor of our country the small privilege of buying whisky for medical purposes.

To your question where I was converted to the advocacy of religion, I shall reply as the yankee, by asking you, should prohibition be enacted, do you expect to be prohibited from keeping whisky, brandy and foreign wines, and if you would not feel badly to have and use these articles when your poor neighbor is deprived of the right to buy a pint of whisky for a sick child or wife?

Good bye, old friend. W. M. REESE.

[Communicated.]

Notes on the Situation.

Misery makes strange bedfellows, and the "jugwump" craze brings about strange associations.

A gentleman was seen walking the streets on Sunday last with "Skowhegan" Bryant; but after this issue is over he will know "Skowhegan" no longer.

Blue best suits the complexion of the "blue party" of "blue laws" and "bluestockings." May they continue "blue."

Why don't the "blue" party meet the facts involved in their wild crusade against the rights, the property, the feelings and liberties of their fellow citizens. Facts are sober. Do not answer them intemperately.

Answer Mr. Julius Brown's exhaustive presentation of the case as becomes men who claim to embody in themselves all the talent, all the decency and all the Christianity of the community.

Answer Mr. DeGive, who has staked his earthly all among us, with something more than a sneer at his being a foreigner.

Quit your impious slang and blood and thunder declarations, and meet the facts with common sense arguments if you can.

The great party of hurrah, tent fanaticism and so-called morality has had its day; and now the level headed Atlantians are coming to the front to save their proud city.

The "jugwumps" are so blue over the outlook that they don't have to wear blue labels.

"What is to become of the morals of the poor boy that the "jugwump" sends after the liquor?

Whose son is the "jugwump" going to send after the liquor?

Ma, why didn't you let brother hire to the rich man who lives in that fine house?

Because, my daughter, that rich man is a "jugwump" and he would have used your brother to SEND after his liquor.

Strict Election Laws.

Theodore Stanton writes an interesting letter to the Chicago Inter-Ocean giving an account of the way French elections are conducted. He says:

In order to be registered you must have lived in the township from six months to two years, the period of residence varying with certain circumstances of little moment here; you must be twenty-one years old and exempt from crime. There are more than fifty criminal acts that will incapacitate a Frenchman from exercising the right of suffrage, in some causes for life and in others for periods of less extent. If you cut down a tree belonging to somebody else or so mutilate it that it dies, if you falsify drinkables or eatables, if you are found guilty of election frauds, you may never vote. If a drunkard who has been once punished is again arrested on the same charge, he may not vote during the two years. The keeper of a gambling house, tramps, thieves, usurers, etc., also find the ballot box shut against them during two years. If such persons vote, they may be subjected to imprisonment for from fifteen days to three months and a fine of from 20 to 500 francs Under the head of "Election Frauds" comes a long list of misdemeanors. If you receive or give money for a vote, if you threaten to have a man turned out of office unless he votes as you dictate, if you vote, twice, etc., you are, in some instances, forever deprived of the elective franchise. An office holder who is guilty of any of these crimes is still more severely punished.

Anti-Prohibition.

There will be a grand rally, under the auspices of the citizens' executive committee, at the opera house, Monday night, the 23d inst.

All are invited to attend.

Attention, Y. M. P. C.

The Young Men's Prohibition club will meet at their hall, 19½ S. Broad, at 7 o'clock tonight. An interesting session will be held. By order of the executive committee.

HENRY HILLYER, President.
A. A. DELOACH, Secretary.

The Worst Not Reached Yet.

From the Savannah, Ga, News.

The liquor campaign is getting pretty warm in Atlanta, but so far none of the prohibitionists have called the saloons vodka shops as the temperance people do in Russia.

Hard Times.

While money is close, wages and prices low, expenses should be cut down in every household. Economy the watch word for mothers, head off doctor bills, by always keeping in the house, a bottle of Dr. Bosanko's cough and lung syrup. Stops a cough instantly, relieves consumption, cures croup and pain in the chest in one night. It is just the remedy for hard times. Price 50 cents and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by Sharp Bros., C. O. Tyner and Goldsmith & Co.

Question for debating clubs—"Can a man, while asleep in the daytime, have the nightmare?"

ANGOSTURA BITTERS do not only distinguish themselves by their flavor and aromatic odor above all others generally used; but they are also a sure preventive for all diseases originating from the digestive organs. Beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. B. G. Siegert & Sons.

Cheerfulness is an excellent wearing quality. It has been called the bright weather of the heart.

John Kinzie, No. 455 West 57th street, New York, suffered with inflammation of the ear, which was very much swollen and so painful that he did not sleep for three nights. Everything was done for him without avail. He took nine Brandreth pills which acted powerfully, pains ceased and swelling greatly reduced—took six pills the two following nights and was well.

The last pitch-hole in life's highway—the grave.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE
A Good Thing.

Dr. Adam Miller, Chicago, Ill., says: "I have recommended Horsford's Acid Phosphate to my patients, and have received very favorable reports. It is one of the very few really valuable preparations now offered to the afflicted. In a practice of thirty-five years I have found a few good things, and this is one of them."

Elephants are just like man in one respect. No sooner are they dead than people begin to lie about them.

All Weakness of Genital Organs, Sexual Impotency, and nervous disorders permanently cured in thirty days, by the genuine Dr. Ricord's Restorative Pills. Bottles 50 pills $1.25, 100 pills $2.00, 200 pills $3.50, 400 pills $6.00. Magnus & Hightower, corner Pryor and Decatur streets, Atlanta. Wholesale by Lamar, Rankin and Lamar.

Never be discouraged by trifles. When your credit runs out at the grocery store, don't worry; try another.

ADELINA PATTI, the great songstress, says of Solon Palmer's perfumes, toilet soaps and other toilet articles: "I unhesitatingly pronounce them superior to any I ever used." Principal depot, 374 and 376 Pearl street, N. Y.

Druggist's Story.

Mr. Isaac C. Chapman, Druggist, Newburg N. Y., writes us: "I have for the past ten years sold several gross of DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I can say of it what I cannot say of any other medicine. I have never heard a customer speak of it but to praise its virtues in the highest manner. I have recommended it in a great many cases of Whooping Cough, with the happiest effects. I have used it in my own family for many years; in fact, always have a bottle in the medicine closet ready for use."

Girls, a delicate way of giving a young man a hint that he is acting too fresh is to treat him to pretzels.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

A pair of suspenders—A brace of hangmen.

Coughs and Colds. Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, etc., should try BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Sold only in boxes

Cheek in man is not to be admired, but what is nicer than a woman's cheek.

Nervous Debilitated Men.

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with full information, terms, etc. mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

"The play's the thing,
Wherein I'll reach the conscience of the king."

And equally true is it that Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" (the original Little Liver Pills) are the most effectual means that can be used to reach the seat of disease, cleansing the bowels and system, and assisting nature in her recuperative work. By druggists.

Be on Your Guard.

Benson's Capcine Plasters are widely imitated. That is the fact. Now, why are they imitated? because they are the only porous plaster in existence that is really trustworthy and valuable Benson's Plasters are highly and scientifically medicated, and cure in a few hours ailments upon which no others have any effect whatever. The public are, therefore, cautioned against plasters bearing the names of "Capsicin," "Capsicum," "Capsicine," or "Capucin," which are meant to pass for "Capcine," (please note the difference) and also against plasters bearing the names "Benton's," "Burton's," etc. When buying ask distinctly for Benson's Plaster and protect yourself by a personal examination. The genuine has the word "Capcine" cut or porous in the body of the plaster and the "Three Seals" trademark on the face cloth.
bot col n r m

Lessons from a Mastodon.

The tusks of a mastodon recently found in Illinois weighed 175 pounds each. What a gigantic toothache that animal must have been capable of having! And such neuralgia! Neuralgia, or nerve ache, generally proceeds from a disordered condition of the blood. Brown's Iron Bitters enriches and purifies this and drives neuralgia out. Mr. W. W. Redman, Piqua, O., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters permanently cured me of neuralgia."

Positive, chick; comparative, hen; superlative, chick-hen.

Cure For Piles.

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times, symptoms of indigestion are present, flatulency, uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A moisture, like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching, after getting warm, is a common attendant. Blind, bleeding and itching piles yield at once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's pile remedy, which acts directly upon the parts effected, absorbing the tumors, allaying the intense itching and effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents. Address, the Dr. Bosanko Medicine Co., Piqua, O. Sold by Sharp Bros., C O. Tyner & Goldsmith & Co.

NO CURE! NO PAY!!

GUINN'S PIONEER
7
BLOOD RENEWER

The merchant dealing in
GUINN'S
Pioneer Blood Renewer
Is hereby authorized to refund the money if it does not cure the diseases for which it is recommended, and when taken according to directions.

CURES RHEUMATISM,
MERCURIAL POISON,
SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS
GLANDULAR SWELLINGS,
SKIN DISEASES, SORES
OF ALL KINDS, BLOOD
POISON, FEMALE
COMPLAINTS, ETC.

R. GUINN first manufactured and sold his Medicine from
PERRY, GA.,
In an humble way, using an ordinary iron pot for boiling. The business was run under the name of
Swift & Guinn,
PERRY, GA.,
With the CAUTION printed on each label:
"None genuine without the written signature of R. GUINN."
And the Medicine was sold at $5.00 per bottle. This copartnership was dissolved by MR. C. T. SWIFT retiring, and MR. R. GUINN continuing the manufacture of this Celebrated Vegetable Blood Renewer from Southern Forests up to the present time. He has now sold his right therein to the
Macon Medicine Co.,
—MACON, GA.,—
Essay on blood and skin diseases mailed free.
MACON MEDICINE CO.,
Macon, Ga.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS
TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, LONDON, Queenstown, Glasgow, Havre, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen and all cities in
CONTINENTAL EUROPE.
Sterling Exchange for Christmas presents.
R. D. MANN & CO.
General Agents,
No. 4 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

Wood Mantels
We carry a stock of about 1,000 Hard-Wood Mantels of about 65 patterns and sizes in price from $10 upward. Designs and estimates submitted.
The Robt. Mitchel Furniture Co.,
CINCINNATI

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY
OF FINE
Mantles and Millwork,
LaFONTAINE & MAY,
139 West Mitchell.
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1841. S. DAVIS, JR.'S 1885.
Celebrated "DIAMOND"
HAMS.
Cincinnati, - - - - - - Ohio.

The following letter in regard to them from the late Mr. Peabody was addressed to a friend in New York more than thirty years ago:

LONDON, February 12, 1853.

My Dear Sir: I owe you a thousand apologies for my neglect in not before acknowledging, in a direct way, your kindness and liberality in sending me such a beautiful supply of American Hams last Summer. I distributed a portion of them among my friends in England and Scotland, all of whom bear testimony of their superior quality, thinking them finer than Westphalias. I hope you will convey to your friends, Messrs. DAVIS & Co., the satisfaction I have had in receiving so fine a specimen of the productions of their noble State. I am truly yours,

GEORGE PEABODY.
To W. M. C., ESQ., NEW YORK. sep18 d1m

MALYDOR
THE GENTLEMENS' FRIEND
CURES
GONORRHOEA AND GLEET
IN 2 TO 4 DAYS. ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT. SENT TO ANY ADDRESS FOR $1.50
MALYDOR MFG. CO. SPRINGFIELD OHIO.

All Sorts of
hurts and many sorts of ails of man and beast need a cooling lotion. Mustang Liniment.

PURE
DR PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE
Prepared by a physician with special regard to health. No Ammonia, Lime or Alum.

WANTED—Boarders.

PARTIES WISHING GOOD BOARD WILL DO well to consult this column. tf

GOOD BOARDING HOUSE KEEPERS CAN keep their houses full by advertising in our ten cent column. tf

BOARDERS WANTED—A LARGE SUNNY room, handsomely furnished, with first-class board at 19 Houston street. Terms reasonable. su thu3w

GOOD BOARD AND NICELY FURNISHED rooms at reasonable rates. 100 Walton st.

PARTIES DESIRING GOOD SECOND-HAND gasoline stove and utensils, baby carriage hat rack, table, bookcase, and secretary, can get them low priced by calling soon at number 82 Wheat street

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED—SALSEMEN WHO WILL SELL OUR line of spring and summer cottonades jeans, cassimeres, flannels, seersucker and ginghams in connection with their other business; liberal commission paid. Address with reference, Frank D. LaLanne & Co., manufacturers, Philadelphia, Pa 2 sat 21 28

WANTED.—TWO EXPERIENCED SALESMEN, to solicit orders on an elegant line of holiday books. Will sell on installments in city and state. Salary or commission to good men. Apply to room 14 Grant house.

WANTED.—A JOB PRINTER. ADDRESS A. W. T., this office

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—THREE FINE MOCKING BIRDS. Address lock box 99, Marietta, Ga.

FOR SALE—TWENTY SHARES STOCK CAPital City Land Improvement Co. Call early. J A Link, 63 Whitehall street.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF NICE STORE SHELVing. John H. James.

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A FULL BLOOD SETTER DOG PUP four or five months old; state pedigree and lowest price. Address W., Jackson, Ga., care S. C. McCandless.

WANTED.—A GOOD SECOND HAND SAFE, AT least 15 inches high, fire proof and in good condition. Address quick, R. W. Pattillo, Cartersville, Ga.

WANTED—BUSINESS MEN TO SEND SIXTY cents to THE CONSTITUTION for a book of 100 ironclad mortgage notes, waiving homestead and the garnishment of wages tf

WANTED—Agents.

WANTED— AGENTS — Address Electric Lamp and Stove Co., St. Louis, Mo, for circular, cuts and terms of 56 candle power Marsh Electric Lamp. oct30—d16t sat

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $1,000 OR more on approved real estate or personal security Apply to Jacob Haas, room 8 Gate City bank building. 1w-No1

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY OR FARM PROPerty at reasonable rates. No unnecessary delays. Alfred Gregory & Co., 24½ Peachtree St. tf

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, etc.

FOR RENT—A SEVEN ROOM HOUSE, NO. 37 Poplar (formerly Grubb) street, gas, water, etc. Apply to R. C. Mitchell, 313 Marietta street.

FOR RENT—BOARDING HOUSE, 28 ROOMS, one store, one restaurant, some nice offices up and down stairs, one basement. John H. James.

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE CORNER FORSYTH and Brotherton, nine rooms, including kitchen, bath and servant rooms. Residence Brotherton near Whitehall street eight rooms including kitchen, bath and servants rooms. Apply to Aaron Haas, 36 Alabama street. tf

FOR RENT—Rooms.

FOR RENT—A FRONT ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR, neatly furnished; references required. Apply to No. 145 Loyd street

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT BY THE DAY week or month, everything new and first-class. St George Hotel, 16½ Whitehall street.

FOR RENT—Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY. THE Coal Creek Mining company desire to rent their yard on Foundry street, Atlanta, to some enterprising party who will have exclusive sale of the celebrated Black Diamond coal in Atlanta To the right man with small capital, inducements will be offered. For information, address Coal Creek Mining Co., Knoxville, Tenn., or Alvin B. Clark, Atlanta, Ga. Coal Creek Mining Co.

FOR SALE---Books, Stationery, etc,

DO YOU WANT A NICE RECEIPT OR DRAFT book? We send a book containing one hundred receipts or drafts, post paid, upon receipt of thirty-five cents. Address The Constitution. d&w tf

A VALUABLE POSSESSION FOR EVERY MAN engaged in business is one of The Constitution's ironclad note books. The notes waive all homestead rights and exemptions and the garnishment of wages. We send a book of 100 notes upon receipt of 60 cents, or 50 notes for 35 cents. Address The Constitution. d&w

A BOOK OF 100 IRONCLAD WAIVER NOTES with mortgage clause costs sixty cents, and is a good investment for the business man. We will send the book, postpaid, upon receipt of sixty cents. Address, The Constitution. tf

Business Opportunities.

PARTIES DESIRING TO INVEST SEVERAL thousand dollars in profitable manufacturing enterprise, will please address 268 Boulevard, Atlanta, Ga. tf

AUCTION SALE.

L. B. DAVIS, AUCTIONEER, AT 35 WHITEhall—"The Cheap Cash China Store." Auction sale of china, glassware, crockery, tea and dinner sets, silver plated ware, lamps in great variety, house or table furnishing goods generally, with a full line of such goods as are sold in first-class crockery and china stores, at 35 Whitehall street "The Cheap Cash China store," adjoining Richard's book store, I will sell, on Saturday morning, 10 o'clock, and Saturday night 7 o'clock, November 21, 1885, a full line of the above desirable goods. A fair, square and honest auction sale, every article offered and bid for with second bid or more will be sold. No reserve; I especially invite all those who want china, crockery, glassware, silver plated goods, to be present, but more especially the ladies, for whom I will have a reserved place. Respectfully, H. H Jones, manager.
2t

FOR SALE—Real Estate.

FARM FOR SALE-528 ACRES LAND, 100 CLEARed, 40 old field, balance original forest; well watered and timbered, ½ mile from Cornelia, Ga., junction of R. & D and N. E. R. Rs., on N. E. R. R., 78 miles from Atlanta. Call on or address J. C. Rudisill Cornelia, Ga.

Money Wanted.

WANTED—SOME GOOD ANGEL, MALE OR female, to loan money to buy a home and not charge interest that will eat up the principal in 2 or 3 years. Will mortgage on city property. Address, care Constitution, W. K. E. 2t

J. W. PHILLIPS & CO.
-WHOLESALE-
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
71 South Broad Street,
ATLANTA - - GEORGIA
—Telephone 444—

We sell anything sent us. Make prompt returns. Can give the best city affords Send us your stuff. Our specialty: Georgia, Florida produce.

THE CONSTITUTION

Published Daily and Weekly.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK, AND IS DELIVERED BY CARRIERS IN THE CITY, OR MAILED, POSTAGE FREE, AT $1 PER MONTH, $2.50 FOR THREE MONTHS, OR $10 A YEAR.

THE CONSTITUTION IS FOR SALE ON ALL TRAINS LEADING OUT OF ATLANTA, AND AT NEWS STANDS IN THE PRINCIPAL SOUTHERN CITIES.

ADVERTISING RATES DEPEND ON LOCATION IN THE PAPER, AND WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

CORRESPONDENCE CONTAINING IMPORTANT NEWS SOLICITED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS, AND MAKE ALL DRAFTS OR CHECKS PAYABLE TO
THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, NOVEMBER 21, 1885.

INDICATIONS for the South Atlantic States at 1 a. m.: Generally fair weather; winds, becoming variable; slightly warmer. East Gulf states: Fair; slightly warmer weather; variable winds, generally southerly.

WHAT the people want is genuine reform. This means a change in the offices of the country from republicans to democrats. This is what the people voted for.

IT is claimed that the great fires which occurred in Savannah in 1820, in Charleston in 1878 and in Galveston in 1885, are a warning to all cities against frame buildings. But Boston and Chicago and Halifax and scores of other cities show that brick and granite are no better when a fire gets a good start and the wind is a gale. A fire in a gale is as headstrong and as destructive as a cyclone towards the close of a sultry day.

GENERAL SHERIDAN renews his recommendation that the army be increased, at least two companies to a regiment. This seems reasonable—the more reasonable that the army is commanded by a democratic president. At the same time General Sheridan should bear in mind that the moment there is real a demand for a bigger army the ranks will swell out with recruits.

THE feeling is everywhere prevalent that Servia and Bulgaria are but puppets in the game of war that has the partition of Turkey in Europe for its chief object. It is everywhere believed that Austria and Russia are the real parties, and that the situation will not become clear until it is known what they want and what they propose to do.

THE "national cattle growers" recently met in Chicago; and when they adopted a platform they demanded, first, national oversight of cattle diseases, and, second, an appropriation "of not less than $1,500,000," to pay for diseased cattle slaughtered, and also to provide for payment of experts to settle the value of cattle on the basis of health before infection. Modesty does not seem to have been an embarrassment to the cattlemen in the recent convention.

EVER since the war in the Crimea there has been in the old world a succession of wars, scarcely a year being free of them. The Crimean war was followed by the Sepoy mutiny in India, the French-Austrian war, the German-Danish war, the Prussian-Austrian war, the German-French war, the Piedmont-Roman war, the Russo-Turkish war, the French war in Tunis, the South African and Afghanistan wars, the war in Tonquin, and now the wars between Servia and Bulgaria, between Great Britain and Burmah. No one knows how or where the war in Turkey will be ended. War in fact seems to be the normal condition of the old world.

A NATIONAL BANKRUPT LAW.

Congress will soon meet, and the eastern cities and eastern states will demand a national bankrupt law, and will work untiringly and skillfully to push one through both houses. The New York chamber of commerce indorsed last year the Lowell bill, and it will undoubtedly ask congress to pass a general law. There is considerable disagreement in the eastern states relative to the exact terms of the bill, but nearly all the conflicting interests believe there should be a law of some nature.

The west and south have not spoken. If the south is still averse to the passage of a general law, it should make the fact known to its senators and representatives at once, or else some of them will become committed to one of the eastern bills. It should not be overlooked that there are some New York dry goods firms who are opposed to any bankruptcy law, but these firms are mostly old and conservative houses that have not forgotten their experience under the last bankruptcy law. That was a law which swindled debtor and creditor alike, and handed over the bankrupt's property to a horde of officials and bankruptcy lawyers. One such law in a century should suffice.

A QUESTION OF CLIMATE.

It is a pity that representatives of the pinched population of the north, the northwest and the east—the unhappy victims of climatic misery—are not in Georgia at this season to enjoy the combined bounties of sun and air. There has been no winter here. Occasionally, the signal service officer has been cautious enough to hoist the cold wave flag over the Atlanta postoffice, but this has amounted thus far to a mere formality. Instead of a cold wave, we have had only bracing breezes from the mountains, and a frost or two to prepare the persimmons for the 'possum, and the 'possum for the favored few that know how to enjoy him.

We have had some days that answered for Indian summer, when Kennesaw and Lost Mountain, as viewed from the editorial window of THE CONSTITUTION, seemed to bury themselves in a purple haze, but, for the most part, these stalwart representatives of the Blue Ridge, have presented themselves to us in a clear atmosphere, and have sent us their refreshing breezes.

Under these circumstances, it is a pity that the men of much climate cannot be present with us to behold a temperate summer slip into the embraces of a beautiful autumn. Those who come amongst us at this season usually vote to stay, wherefore, it is natural that we should regret the absence of others who have been pinched by the fierce climate of the north and northwest.

Georgia is a great state. Her climate is the [illegible]able, her people the most hospitable, [illegible] the most fertile. These are [illegible] reasons why, when there [illegible] of a heavy fall of [illegible]thwest, we yank the punkin yam from its hot's rest in the embers, blow the ashes from it and proceed to gormandize. This is why we drink sharp 'simmon beer from a tin cup, with an accompaniment of ginger-cake, feeling all the while a profound pity for people who do not live in Georgia.

THE BUSINESS BAROMETER.

Pig iron is regarded as the barometer of business. If furnaces are going out of blast, and the price of iron is declining, it is plain that construction of various kinds has halted, and that consequently capital is idle, the labor market glutted, trade dull and the times very hard indeed. We have recently experienced just such a period. But there are indications of a change.

The Iron Age recently reviewed the iron industry, going over the entire field with care and in detail. As compared with the situation at the opening of the present year, there are five more furnaces in blast in Pennsylvania, two more in Ohio, three more in Missouri and three more in New Jersey. New York and the south alone show a decrease. In New York there has been a falling off from fifteen to nine furnaces, and in the south there are forty-three furnaces in blast, against forty-three on the first day of January.

The improvement is not great as yet, but if the demand for pig iron keeps on and prices continue to harden, more furnaces will be put in blast without delay. The demand for iron is reasonably active, and the outlook is considered encouraging. Pennsylvania and Ohio feel the increased demand, and it is believed the quickening movement will soon be felt in other iron-producing localities.

It is something to be assured of the fact that bottom has been touched in the iron trade, and that an increased demand has sprung up. The cheering increase comes in gradually and steadily, and it may on that account be all the more lasting, and be better in every respect than a violent and eccentric boom. The present condition of the trade is clearly not the result of manipulation. Let us hope it is both healthy and promising.

A GAMBLER in Harrisburg, Pa., has been put in jail because his place was visited by republican members of the legislature in great numbers.

RIEL, dead, is a bigger man in Canada than he would be if alive.

A NEW YORK engineer has a big scheme on hand. A polar current of ice water pushes the gulf stream away from our northeastern coast and leaves the people of that region freezing and shivering through the winter and spring months. The engineer proposes, at a cost of $40,000,000, to dam this polar river in the strait of Belle Isle. The strait at one point is only ten miles wide, and the dam is therefore perfectly feasible. This project, it is thought, would raise the temperature of the coast from New Foundland to Cape Hatteras. The possibilities are magnificent. The inhabitants of Cape Cod would enjoy the climate of Florida, but the deflection of the gulf stream from its old channel would cause the Britons to fly to their Indian empire to save their lives. Mr. Goodridge, the ingenious projector of this enterprise, should at once proceed to organize a big stock company and go to work. An impatient public will not brook delay.

AND so the mugwumps elected Cleveland, did they? Tut, tut! Let us hear no more of this nonsense until after the offices are filled with honest democrats.

THE November number of "Dixie" was delayed unavoidably two or three days on account of its enlargement and other improvements. Following is its table of contents: "In the Carolina Mountains," Chapters III and IV—Chas. Edgar Jarvis; "A South Carolina Sales Day," Illustrated—Donald Aylesworth Baine; "The Negro in the Church," Rev. John Kershaw; "The Natural Resources of Tennessee," Hon. C. W. Charlton; "The Caverns of Luray," Illustrated—H. A. Van Fredenberg; "Besieged," Poem—G. Graham Anderson; "Studies of the Railroad Problem," Second Paper—General Edward McCrady, Jr.; "A Defense of the Moonshiner," H. W. J. Ham; "The Liquor Tax and Temperance," Hon. Wm. H. Armstrong; "Love's Faith," Orelia Key Bell; "The Mineral Resources of the South," Wm. Waring Habersham, M. E.; "Our Railway Rulers," No. 4, Henry Fink, W. D. Peters; "Editor's Department," "Current Notes," "Dixie's Resources," "Dixie's Development," Humor—Illustrated and Typed, (Cartoon by C. A. David, of South Carolina). The new cover has a sumptuous look, and although the design is simple it is very striking and in excellent taste. The typography and the illustrations will commend themselves to the most critical. There are several notable artscles in the present number. "The Negro in the Church," by Rev. John Kershaw is an able and thoughtful review of one of the most delicate and important problems of the age. General McCrady's second paper on "Studies of the Railroad Problem" will attract attention. The statistical contributions are all timely and valuable. The lighter features of the magazine improve with each issue. "In the Carolina Mountains" sustains the promise of the first chapters, and the short sketches and poems are all good. It is evident that "Dixie" has already firmly established itself in public favor, and it is gratifying to see the management going vigorously to work to bring their publication up to a still higher standard. This bright and handsome monthly should be a welcome visitor at every southern fireside.

IT is said that "interviewing" as a newspaper practice first originated with a woman, one Anne Royal, who in 1818 conducted two weekly papers in Washington. Her journalistic methods were so objectionable that she was indicted as a common scold.

A RECENT murder trial in France has caused a great sensation. A man named Beaudoin was shot and killed while asleep in bed by the side of his wife. Madame Beaudoin declared that she heard no report and did not see the assassin. One Brageul was arrested for the crime. He confessed his guilt but claimed that Madame Beaudoin hired him to do the deed. She admitted him through a window and then went to bed again. The assassin rested his gun across the woman's legs in order to take good aim at her husband. The blood-stained bed was brought into the courtroom, and the prisoners were compelled to assume the identical positions they occupied at the moment of the murder. The jury found Brageul guilty, and acquitted Madame Beaudoin.

"DEFEAT," says the Philadelphia Times, "is the political shower that purifies the party atmosphere." A big shower every four years will purify the republican party in about ten decades. There is nothing the matter with this arithmetic.

A MAN named Honeycutt is attracting attention at Little Rock, Ark., with his new air ship. His model represents the ship which will hang suspended below the balloon and contain the motive power and the passengers. The wings are in air and attached ingeniously to the side and revolve rapidly. The little ship was suspended in air and at once moved off gracefully and floated round and round the room. The wings are constructed a little similar to those on the wheel of a windlass and operate on the air on the principle of a screw propeller in the water, thus having propelling power which will drive the ship forward. The ingenious system of machinery is such that by the stroke of the lever, as in a locomotive, the wings may be reversed, taking the ship backward; turning in another direction will help the ship to rise, and in another causing it to descend, or yet in another direction causing the ship to describe a circle, turn abruptly round or rise on an incline plane. Storms, he says, may be avoided by seeing them before encountering them, and then avoiding them by dodging to the right, to the left, rising above them or flying ahead of them. The professor made his theory of aerial navigation look not only possible but absolutely feasible. He is now endeavoring to obtain financial aid by organizing a company to construct a trial machine with a balloon sufficient to carry a four horse power steam engine and two men, or from 800 to 1,000 pounds weight.

UNCLE BILLY SPRINGER, the man with the iron jaw, has some patent rules that he wants the house of representatives to adopt when it meets. It is Uncle Billy's heart's desire to have Mr. Randall ruled out; but in a matter of this kind Uncle Billy isn't of more importance than a wax doll.

A GREAT many whisky statesmen in the west will learn with regret that Mr. Randall still has some influence with the administration. The administration appears to understand that Mr. Randall is the leader of the democrats in the house of representatives.

THE blowing up of Andre's monument at Tappan, N. Y., caused Hon. Erastus Brooks to deliver a lecture on "Arnold, his treason and the fate of Andre." That Arnold's treason was condemned even by England Mr. Brooks showed plainly. He said: "George III. was Arnold's friend; while reason was enthroned in the brain of the king he was in high favor with his majesty; but when the mind of the king was lost by a fatal insanity, the honest people of old England recalled the man who had brought neither honor to himself nor profit to their country, and they also remembered him as one whose crimes to his own country as well as to the British colonies in America, had caused the death of one now esteemed and honored through all the realm. Lord Surrey said in parliament: 'I will not speak while that man is in the house.' Lord Lauderdale was equally offended when he saw Arnold familiar with the king. Then came the plague spot in Arnold's life. Despised in England, detested in America, and wretched in his own existence, we are told in a family tradition, possibly true, that his last words were: 'Bring me, I beg you, the epaulettes and swordknots which Washington gave me; let me die in my old American uniform, the uniform in which I fought my battles, and God forgive me,' he added, 'for ever putting on any other.'"

DR. OLIVER PADMAN, of Louisville, comes to the front with an excellent poem in African dialect. It is entitled "Dar's No Use Mopin' 'Roun'."

THE man from Texas is still terrorizing New York. The latest instance is Mr. F. A. Pires, of Dallas, Texas. While at the St. James hotel his mind became disturbed, and he got after his nurse with a wicked looking knife. He was disarmed and sent to a hospital. Mr. Pires is said to be a gentleman of wealth, representing a syndicate of Texas capitalists.

Mr. Ropes in his new "Life of Napoleon Bonaparte" tells many little anecdotes never printed in English before. He says: "Let me illustrate the care with which he would look after little things. Long after the time of which I am speaking, when he had become emperor, he was one day inspecting the Invalides, the home for aged and disabled soldiers in Paris, and the matron was showing him the chests of drawers where the soldiers' linen was put. He bade her open a drawer. 'I suppose you know,' said he, 'how to arrange these shirts when they come back from the wash.' The good woman hesitated, and the emperor then explained that the prope way was to put those newly washed at the bottom of the drawer, so that the same garments should not be washed continually. I mention this to illustrate his love of detail and of exactness. Nothing was too small for him."

THE suggestions as to democratic harmony sent out from Washington by newspaper correspondents are altogether superfluous. The party was never more harmonious or more thoroughly united than it is at this moment. And it is harmony of a kind that no conceivable contingency can destroy.

THE Sesqui-centennial ode, delivered in Savannah in February, 1883, by Paul H. Hayne, in commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the colony of Georgia, has been issued from the press of John P. Morton & Co., of Louisville, Ky. THE CONSTITUTION secured a copy of this ode, at the time of its delivery, by telegraph, a feat that had never before been attempted by a Georgia paper. The result was all that could have been desired, in view of the experiment, but there were some errors of transmission. Since that time, Mr. Hayne has recast his poem, building on the idea until he has given a permanent value to a production that was intended to serve only a momentary purpose. The pamphlet is appropriately dedicated to his wife, and the ode, as it now stands, is entirely worthy of such a dedication. The poet's passionate tribute to the glory and grandeur of the state is among the finest productions of his pen.

IN the announcement that there are wild hogs in Texas should be added the perfectly harmless statement that there are any number of tame ones in Ohio. These tame hogs believe that the south is in a state of rebellion.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

SERGEANT BRAINARD, of Arctic fame, is to be given a second lieutenancy in one of the cavalry regiments.

MR. LOEW, the new leader of Tammany hall, is a bachelor.

MRS. BURNETT, the novelist, has had a serious relapse since the Boston mind cure cured her.

MARY ANDERSON'S friends say they had hard work keeping Mary from entering a convent in 1875 and 1876, when she was meeting with some reverses on the stage.

PRINCE COLONNA, who married Miss Mackay some months ago, has not only spent all the money he received then, but has managed to run heavily in debt.

Representative-elect Scott, of Erie, Penn., was a page in the house of representatives in 1810, and served unti 1848.

The well-known republican politician, Mr. Barney Biglin, has been ordered by his family physician to visit Hot Springs, Ark. Mr. Biglin is suffering from rheumatism.

IT is in contemplation to allow the wearing of beards in the French army. Apart from matters of taste and possibilities of hygiene, there will be a saving of $120,000 a year, setting aside the time occupied in shaving.

JEFFERSON DAVIS has promised to contribute to the Creole department of the New Orleans exposition a life portrait of his youngest daughter, Winifred, as a companion piece to the portrait of Julia, daughter of Stonewall Jackson.

THERE are 23,000 men in the United States army, and as the officers who have been in Washington for many years, engaged in keeping hotels and restaurants, in subjection are to join their regiments it is supposed that the far west will presently be covered with dead Indians.

EX-CHIEF JUSTICE VINCENT, of New Mexico, was married at Springfield, Ill., Tuesday evening, to Miss Mary Lee Ridgeley, the only daughter of a wealthy resident of that place. The bridal tour will include a trip through New Mexico, the scene of Judge Vincent's brief judicial experience.

LATE statistics show that of the 290 locomotives exported by the United States in the last fiscal year, 256 went to the states of the American continent south of us and the adjacent islands, 14 to Australia, 10 to European nations, and 27 to Canada. In the last ten years the British Canadian possessions have imported 298 American locomotives; South America, 434; Mexico, 167; Australia, 113; Russia, 53, etc.

CHARLES H. BARKER, single, twenty-eight years of age, who has resided at Newburyport, Mass., for a year past, has been notified that he has fallen heir to a fortune of $7,500,000. The property was left by young Barker's aunt, Mrs. Mary Ann Thurburn, of London, daughter of William Wilton Barker, to her brother, Charles H. Barker, Sr., formerly a teacher of foreign languages in Harvard college. Mr. Barker died a few years ago, leaving six children, all of whom are now alive. The estate will be settled at once.

PRINCE ALEXANDER of Bulgaria's household is very limited in number. There are four servants, all of the sterner sex—Germans—whom the prince brought with him from his old home in Hesse, besides a hall porter and the Resto-Baja, who is a martial-looking Montenegrin, with smartly turned up mustache. The aides-de-camp are former comrades of his highness, the most prominent among them being Baron Corvin, who was captain of the company in the Russian garde-du corps in which the prince served as lieutenant. A friend of his boyhood, Herr Mengeus, occupies the position of private secretary to the prince.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Petersburg Index-Appeal mentions Mr. Henry W. Carpenter, of Greenville county, Va., a character deserving of mention. He is eighty-five years of age, has been farming for himself sixty-five years, has had but two horses during that period, the one now used by him is thirty-three years old. He has had the same cook for thirty-five years—a free negress of the old issue. He has never married, but it is said has addressed all the grandmothers and mothers in his neighborhood, and still shows his admiration of the fair sex in his devotion to their daughters, and is now paying special attention to a girl fourteen years of age.

THE wealthiest heiress in France is Mlle. Imecourt, niece of General the Marquis de Galliget. Her mother was one of the few French ladies who went to the Crimea to tend the sick during the war, as nurse to her wounded brother. The Orleanist princesses are marrying and giving in marriage. The eldest daughter of the Comte de Paris, the Princess Amelia, is to wed an Austrian archduke. The oldest daughter of the Duchess de Chartres, her cousin, was lately married to Prince Waldemar, of Denmark. He receives an immense fortune with his bride, as her uncle, the Duc d'Aumale, will leave her all his personal property. Another cousin, the Infanta Eulalie, the youngest daughter of Isabella, ex-queen of Spain, is keeping an eye on that eccentric bachelor, the king of Bavaria. Since years his heart is sad and in mourning. Were he to become a benedict, his subjects would save him from ruin by paying off his debts, and so keep him out of another court—that of bankruptcy.

ECHOES, FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Forestry Congress.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., November 19.—Editors Constitution: Georgia's governor has responded promptly to Governor Perry's, of Florida, request to send delegates to the southern states' forestry congress at De Funiak Springs, Fla., on December the 16th. As many of the counties, cities and agricultural associations of other states will send delegates to this congress, in addition to those already appointed by their chief executive, would it not be well for your grand old empire state to do likewise? The preservation of your forests, and tree culture for climatic considerations and for profit, are of sufficient importance to awake the interest of your people. Captain W. D. Chipley, one of the first in the south to sound the alarm of warning at the frightful and wasteful destruction of our woodlands, says: "The most brilliant and learned men living in forestry science and tree culture will participate in this congress. Let your agriculturists go and learn how to grow valuable timber on their old worn out fields.

THE OLD MAN.

When the Old Elephant Came.

Colonel Millbank was a proud, arrogant sort of man. The pleasant faces he met along the street held no charm for him. He had never been known to commit a cruel act, yet people said that he was utterly without feeling. When his wife was buried he stood beside the grave, apparently unmoved, and the next day he went about his business as usual.

"It is strange," said a generous man who had just made an assignment, "how such a man as Millbank can be successful in business."

"Such men are generally successful," a friend replied. "Hardheartedness succeeds where gentleness strives in vain."

Millbank was not wholly regardless of others! He loved his little boy with a devotion forgetful of all self. So soon as he had entered his house the hard lines would melt from his face, and his eyes, so cold to all others, would glow as if a soul had suddenly sprung into them.

"How is my little angel?" the father asked one evening as he took the child on his lap and fondly kissed him.

"Well," the little fellow replied.

"Emmet, do you know that every morning when I awake and find you well I feel so thankful to God that I ought to spend the rest of the day in worshiping Him?"

"No, do you?"

"Yes, little angel."

"An' when the old elephant comes will you take me to see him?"

"Yes."

"When will he come?"

"Next week."

"Will he be here in the mornin'?"

"No, he won't come until next week."

"Tell me about him."

"Well, he will come marching down the street with his great long snout, and the little boys and girls will clap their hands and laugh. Then he will go out to a great big tent, and the boys will give him apples."

"An' might I give him one."

"Yes."

"An' he won't bite me, eiver, will he?"

"No."

"What will he do?"

"He will take the apple with his snout and put it in his mouth."

"He will?"

"Yes, and then he'll want another one."

"I wish he was here now."

"He'll be here pretty soon. There, now, papa must go down town," he added, as he smoothed back the boy's beautiful hair and kissed him.

He passed into the street. The divine light had faded; the hard lines were again on his face.

"When will the old elephant come?" the boy asked, when another morning had dawned.

"It wont be long now."

"I'll be awful glad when he does come. I'm keepin' this big red apple for him, an' he'll be glad to get it, won't he?"

"Yes, he will."

"He'll say to himself 'this is the best apple I ever did eat,' won't he?"

"Yes, he will think it is very fine."

* * * *

Physicians came and came again. A little feverish hand held a red apple. The tears of a heartbroken man fell upon ringlets of beautiful hair. Women came with their gentle hands and soft whispers. Another day dawned. A red apple on the mantelpiece caught a ray of sunlight. Then came the roll of drums, the clash of cymbals. Feathers nodded, people shouted. The father lifted his swollen eyes from a little coffin and glanced through a window. The old elephant was passing the house.

OPIE P. READ.

New Fashions for Men.

From the Philadelphia News.

A French soft felt, with comparatively low crown and brim lightly rolled, is also among the best fall and winter styles.

The Derby hat is larger in the crown, as well as considerably higher than during the last season, and with brim much more rolled.

Men's hats also show changes as significant to fashionable wearers as the multitudinous caprices shown in coverings for feminine heads.

Frock coats continue as usual, with the exception that the silk facing is dead instead of lustrous. The dead silk facing is also used for dress suits of fine dress diagonal.

Silk hats, for instance, are half an inch higher than heretofore, being also straighter and less bell shaped, and with heavier brims, forming larger curls in the sides than seen last spring.

Wide diagonals are in favor for overcoats, Scotch fabrics being extensively used in three-button sacks and cutaways. Morning coats generally are cutaways in wide diagonal or plain melton.

Vests are made with a notched collar, sometimes with what is technically known as a "crease edge hollow," that is with the sides of the opening curved out. From a gradual tendency to widening for a year past, trousers are now represented as considerably wide.

One of the garments considered of essential importance in the winter outfit is a cape overcoat in fancy Scotch goods, intended for service in stormy weather, and covering dress suits. It is made very long, reaching to the ankles and with the cape to the elbow, being arranged to hook on the coat.

A Fish With Two Legs.

From the Cornhill Magazine.

The periophthalmus is an odd fish of the tropical Pacific shores, with a pair of very distinct fore-legs (theoretically described as modified pectoral fins), and with two goggle eyes, which he can protrude at pleasure right outside the sockets, so as to look in whatever direction he chooses, without even taking the trouble to turn his head to left or right, backward or forward. At ebb tide this singular peripatetic goby literally walks straight out of the water and promenades the bare beach on two legs in search of small crabs and other stray marine animals left behind by the receding water. If you try to catch him he hops away briskly, much like a frog, and stares back at you grimly over his left shoulder with his squinting optics. So completely adapted is he for this amphibious 'longshore existence, that his big eyes, unlike those of most other fish, are formed for seeing in the air as well as in the water. Nothing can be more ludicrous than to watch him suddenly thrusting these very movable orbs right out of their sockets, like a pair of telescopes, and twisting them round in all directions so as to see in front, behind, on top, and below, in one delightful circular sweep.

A TALK ABOUT WOMEN.

What a Philadelphia Philosopher Had to Say When He Went to New York.

Special correspondence of the Philadelphia Times.

NEW YORK, November 15.—"I rather like these New York women," said a Philadelphia man, as he leaned idly against a pillar in front of the Fifth Avenue hotel a day or two ago. "I don't mean to particularize, but to regard them as an entirety. They're such glorious creatures that I am content to stand in a convenient spot for half a day and watch them go by. Now, don't misunderstand me; don't jump at conclusions like a trout at a fly and infer that I am a whit less loyal to our own Philadelphia women for my admiration of the exotics of New York. Personally, my taste in its soberness and quiet tends to Quakerism. I think a simple gray or brown dress, fitting snugly to a well balanced form, infinitely preferable to a costume rivalling the brilliance of the tropics; and yet there is enough warmth in my nature to impel me to loiter about Madison and Union squares for hours at a time, just for the purpose of viewing the passing spectacle. Mind, I don't approve of gorgeousness in women any more than I am in favor of free trade, but I do like to see it once in awhile, if for nothing more than to increase my admiration and love for the women of my own city of Philadelphia."

I asked this staid Quaker gentleman, who yet seemed possessed of a tinge of Spanish fire in his veins, what he found to be the differences between Philadelphia and New York women.

"It's hard to tell," said he. "You can't analyze the first breath of spring with any certainty of arriving at a scientific result; you cannot apply the formula of the differential calculus to a breath of perfume. In women we are taught to look for a soft voice, all full of little modulations that have a world of meaning in themselves; a repose of manner akin to that blissful rest which is induced by the murmur of books and the whisper of wind among the trees. Now, what delicate modulations of the voice are possible within reach of those infernal roaring elevated railway trains? What repose of manner can you expect in a city whose roar is like a tornado in the forest and whose entire population is on the dead jump to catch the next train?"

"I am to infer, then," said I, "that this everlasting noise and this inelegant haste has effect upon the voices and manners of our women?"

"Precisely," replied he. "Women are the most sensitive and susceptible things in the world. A breath will affect them, especially if it have an odor of cloves. Now here's another thing, all of a piece with what I have said. This beastly racket and indecent haste beget a quickening of the blood and nerves and produce what you might, for temporary lack of more distinctive words term fast living. That is to say you use a great deal of vital force in a short time. You do wonders in a year, and if your constitution be good you live to repent it in porus plasters, hot water and dyspepsia. Its a high pressure way of living. High-pressure living inevitably causes high pressure dressing in your women, which, by a curious anomaly, may mean low-pressure dressing. Your women are consistent—if they live fast, they must dress accordingly. As a result, I saunter along the fashionable streets on pleasant mornings and see a gorgeous spectacle of magnificent dressed women. What marvelous birds of passage these New Yorkers are! The town is so thoroughly cosmopolitan that one gets an endless variety of the most artistic products of different strains of the world's blood. The constant change in the scintillating panorama is bewildering to one accustomed to people of a single line of genealogical descent.

"The sober brown and the demure gray, so enticing to a man of quiet tastes, seem to have little place in this gilded throng of well dressed and well fed women. Of course there are browns and grays—whole costumes of them, in fact—but the effects are of great brilliance. I never thought that a gray costume could be made brilliant—yes, even flashing—but there it is. It is the arrangement, you see, that brings color out of an absence of color. The general effect of all these fine costumes is hightened to a considerable extent by the appearance of good living which outlines most of these women's forms. New York women are notoriously good eaters. It's a good thing to eat well. In a woman it gives the form compactness and solidity; it develops the muscles and gives the appearance of a well knit frame. Only kindly nature and a good digestion can give graceful shoulders and plump arms."

WILKES BOOTH AGAIN.

An Eye-Witness Relates the Story of Lincoln's Assassination and the Fate of the Assassin.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: I see in a recent number of THE CONSTITUTION a sketch headed "John Wilkes Booth; a Startling Publication to be Made," where it is stated some Birmingham man is going to prove that Booth is still alive. Now Mr. Editor, please allow me a short space in your paper for the purpose of showing the fallacy of such an assumption. I was at Ford's theater the night of the assassination, and saw the whole transaction. Booth, as soon as he shot Mr. Lincoln, leaped from the box where Mr. Lincoln was seated down upon the stage, and fell upon his knees and hands. He immediately arose, waving aloft a fearful looking dagger, crying "Sic semper tyrannis," and immediately disappeared from public view behind the curtains. You remember this Birmingham man claims that he only went out of Washington a short distance, accompanied by an Irishman, whom he claims that Booth hired for $1,000 to personate him, and, he, Booth, disguised as an Irishman, returned to Washington. He further asserts that Booth's leg was not broken. I will now proceed to refute the above statement. John Wilkes Booth broke his leg while jumping from the rear platform of the building upon the curbstone below, it was with him one of these rare feats of agility by which he lost his equilibrium and fell when a jump was intended. There was at hand an accomplice of his, David E. Harrold, who assisted him upon his horse, and they both, under whip and spur, fled, and were but a few minutes passing beyond the city limits; and they never called a halt until Piscadaway was reached, a small rural village about fifteen miles below Washington. And here they only halted about five minutes—just long enough to procure a little whisky, and proceeded directly to the residence of Dr. S. A. Mudd, who resided fifteen miles below Piscadaway or thirty miles below Washington, and this distance was traveled by them in something less than six hours. Now there were quite an array of witnesses from Piscadaway at the conspiracy trials who testified as I have above. Booth was well known by them all, and Dr. S. A. Mudd, one of the alleged conspirators, made this confession to the court when he was on trial. I heard him myself as I was in the courtroom every day for a period of thirty days, as I was at that time taking notes for the Constitution of the Union, a paper then published at Washington, and I heard every trial except that of Samuel Arnold Mudd. He said: "Booth called at my gate at four o'clock in the morning, or near daylight, imploring my professional services, telling me that he had a broken leg, the result of his horse falling down with him. I accordingly took him in and reset his leg. This was six hours subsequent to the assassination." Those are as nearly as I can remember the words verbatim as spoken by Dr. Mudd. Here they remained until Sunday night about nine o'clock, when Booth again, accompanied by his accomplice, David E. Harrold, crossed over the Potomac river to the Virginian side at a place called Allews Fresh, and after proceeding a few miles called another halt at Garrett's barn, as he was suffering intensely with his leg here. We have abundant proof as to the killing of Booth. First, it will be remembered that David E. Harrold was still with him, and came out and surrendered to Colonel Lafayette C. Baker, who was commander of the squadron of cavalry that captured Barrold and killed Booth. Colonel Baker had learned the whereabouts of Booth through the ferryman, who put them over. Harrold's own confession puts it beyond any reasonable doubt as to Booth's death, and Booth's last words were: "Tell mother I died for my country," and David E Harrold's last words were when upon the scaffold, "O, that I had died with Booth in the barn." Booth is certainly dead. I will say in conclusion that I am now engaged myself writing a historical sketch of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln and subsequent flight of Booth. Incidents in the trial of each alleged assassin to be published in pamphlet form which is now about ready for publication and I will just here explain further that through the enterprises of war I was taken prisoner and carried to Washington and on the 29th of March 1865, I was paroled and I remained in Washington until after the execution of the unfortunate alleged conspirators I was a member of the Holcombe Legion South Carolina Volunteer company F. at the time of my surrender.

So I hope the above statement is explanatory as to how I derived my information.

J. B. ARNOLD,
Level Land, Abbeville, S. C.

Some Wild Western Journalism.

The Coffee Pot Holder is the the name of the leading paper published at Coffee Pot Springs, Idaho. This is the way in which it gives a local color to the sketches accompanying its syndicate portraits of prominent men: "We print today a portrait of King George I., of Greece, from an engraving made by our special artist after a carte de visite sent us by his Greekness, who is a scion of one of the first families of Europe. Old Coffee Potites cannot fail to detect in King George's pictured lineaments the dead spirit of Billy Divine, who run the New Found Out saloon in this camp during 1883 84, and was afterward called hence while endeavoring to hold up the Tin Cup stage."

The Key to Business Success.

From the Philadelphia Times.

Legitimate advertising has, in this age of universal newspapers, become the key to business success and fortune, and only the clam refuses to understand it. The world moves, the clam stays and those who move with the world are the successful men of the present and future.

CONSTITUTIONALS.

General Gossip and Editorial Short Stops Caught on the Run.

About eight years ago a gentleman who had spent most of his life in Egypt presented to Dr. T. P. Janes, who was then at the head of the Georgia state agricultural department, a collection of African seeds.

They were distributed among Georgia farmers and most of them were never heard of again. A little head, however, which fell into the hands of Dr. J. H. Watkins, of Campbell county, has been the subject of intelligent experiment every year since and its product now claims the attention of agriculturists with suggestions of great possibilities.

This hopeful grain is the kaffir corn, so-called because it is the principal food of the Kaffir tribe in South Africa. Dr. Watkins planted the seed the year he received it. It grew well and bore a striking resemblance to millo maize or dourrha corn. It was found to be excellent for forage. Year after year Dr. Watkins raised a little patch of it and fed it to his stock.

He was so well pleased with his experiments that this year he planted an acre of kaffir corn. It was about the poorest land he had—land which would not have brought three bushels of wheat and was so poor that maize would not head on it. The kaffir corn grew well without any fertilizer and made over thirteen bushels. As the farmer threshed the small, round, white grains from the heads on which they clustered, he determined to have some of them ground into flour and test their quality as food. He did so. A bushel of the corn made 27½ pounds of head flour and about seven pounds of seconds. The flour was fine and had a rich, creamy color. It was prepared into biscuit, egg-bread and cakes. In each form it proved delicious. Except by the brown color it was impossible to distinguish it from the finest Ohio valley flour.

Yesterday Dr. Watkins came to Atlanta with specimens of his kaffir flour and of the grain. He had some biscuits and cakes prepared and served at the department of agriculture. They were eaten by a dozen gentlemen, and by every one were pronounced excellent. The only difference detected between the kaffir bread and that of first class wheat flour by the taste of the more discriminating critics was that the kaffir bread had a slightly sweeter taste. There was a general expression of surprise at its excellent quality.

Dr. Watkins said: "I believe that the great need of our country is a better and more reliable bread grain. In my opinion the bread of the future in this country will come from some of the varieties sorghum, such as this kaffir corn. It has two great advantages. It is suited to our poor, thin soil, and it can resist our long drouths. I believe I can raise fifteen bushels of kaffir on every acre of land from here to Fairburn. As an experiment this year I planted some of it on rich bottom land, and it produced at the rate of one hundred bushels. I am sure an acre of good land will grow a hundred bushels. It possesses in a high degree the resistance to drouth which is characteristic of the sorghum family. Its growth may be arrested, but it simply stops and waits until the rain comes and then it goes right ahead. You can't kill it by dry weather. I grew some beautiful kaffir last year. When everything else was parched and dyeing it stood on the driest red hills in Georgia and the thinnest soil I had and endured the long weeks of burning heat. When the rain came at last it pushed right ahead and matured finely."

"Another great advantage of this grain," continued the doctor, "is that two crops of it can be raised every year. You can plant it in March, earlier than it is safe to plant corn, and in June it will be made. Here are some stalks with full ripe heads. I planted them on the 29th of June, and cut them on the 23d of September. This corn will continue to grow until frost."

In answer to the question why *he did not plant* kaffir corn extensively Dr. *Watkins said:*

"I never knew its value or its possibilities until this year. Next year I am going to plant a great deal of it, and I am confident that all the good I predict for it will be practically demonstrated."

The doctor took a head which he said was about an average of those taken from the stalks on his poor land. With a few strokes of his hand he brushed the white grains from it. They were found to weigh three ounces. A calculation was then made as to how much an acre ought to grow. Dr. Watkins said he never planted the corn further than eight inches apart on the poorest land. On rich land he says it will grow and ripen as thick as it will stand. There are nearly 5,000 square yards in an acre. Allowing only four heads of corn to a square yard, the acre would produce 20,000 heads which would average three ounces of grain each. That would be 60,000 ounces, or about 63 bushels of corn to the acre.

Only two men in this section of Georgia have kaffir corn. They are Dr. Watkins and his neighbor, Mr. J. W. A. Smith, to whom he gave some of the grain last spring. Mr. Smith is fully as enthusiastic over the corn as is Dr. Watkins. He says the few rows he planted yielded at the rate of one hundred bushels to the acre. He intends to plant it largely next year.

With these gentlemen was Mr. T. A. Jackson, formerly a member of the legislature from Carroll county, but now a leading planter in Campbell county. Mr. Jackson is famous as one of the most successful corn planters in the state. He has a fine variety of white corn, which has won many premiums. He raised this year on a single acre one hundred and nineteen bushels of this corn. He thinks he knows a good thing in the way of grain when he sees it, and he says that the kaffir corn is undoubtedly a success.

Future experiments in this African grain, which has taken so kindly to Georgia soil, will be watched with deep interest.

A Howitzer Up in the Air.

In his memoirs, General Grant says of his famous exploit during the Mexican war, of taking a howitzer into the belfry of a church:

"This took us over several ditches, breast deep in water and grown up with water plants. These ditches, however, were not over eight or ten feet in width. The howitzer was taken to pieces and carried by the men to its destination. When I knocked for admission a priest came to the door, who, while extremely polite, declined to admit us. I explained to him that he might save property by opening the door, and he certainly would save himself from becoming a prisoner, for a time at least, and besides, I intended to enter, whether he consented or not. He began to see his duty in the same light that I did, and opened the door, though he did not look as if it gave him special pleasure to do so. The gun was carried to the belfry and put together. We were not more than two or three hundred yards from San Cosme. The shots from our little gun, dropped in upon the enemy and created great confusion. Why they did not send out a small party and capture us I do not know. We had no infantry or other defenses besides our one gun. The effect of this gun upon the troops about the gates of the city was so marked, that General Worth saw it from his position. He was so pleased that he sent a staff officer—Lieutenant Pemberton, later lieutenant-general commanding the defenses of Vicksburg—to bring me to him."

A Cynical Novel.

The following quotations from the new novel "Without a Compass," have a rather Frenchy twist:

"The first twenty-five years of life we are taught morality. The second twenty five we try to forget what we have learned. The third twenty-five we preach it to others. After seventy-five years we begin to practice it."

"Spend half your life in making friends; the other half in robbing them—gain a reputation so that you may live as though you did not possess one. These are maxims that every neophyte upon the stock exchange should master."

"One can't succeed in the world unless the women are his allies. Conquer the wives; the husbands will be vanquished also. To a man, you can never be more than somebody; you may be all the world to each one of a hundred women."

"Deceit is to women what strength is to man. The wife who never deceives her husband in anything must turn her dress twice too often."

CONSTITUTIONALS.

General Gossip and Editorial Short Stops Caught on the Run.

About eight years ago a gentleman who had spent most of his life in Egypt presented to Dr. T. P. Janes, who was then at the head of the Georgia state agricultural department, a collection of African seeds.

They were distributed among Georgia farmers and most of them were never heard of again. A little head, however, which fell into the hands of Dr. J. H. Watkins, of Campbell county, has been the subject of intelligent experiment every year since and its product now claims the attention of agriculturists with suggestions of great possibilities.

This hopeful grain is the kaffir corn, so-called because it is the principal food of the Kaffir tribe in South Africa. Dr. Watkins planted the seed the year he received it. It grew well and bore a striking resemblance to millo maize or dourrha corn. It was found to be excellent for forage. Year after year Dr. Watkins raised a little patch of it and fed it to his stock.

He was so well pleased with his experiments that this year he planted an acre of kaffir corn. It was about the poorest land he had—land which would not have brought three bushels of wheat and was so poor that maize would not head on it. The kaffir corn grew well without any fertilizer and made over thirteen bushels. As the farmer threshed the small, round, white grains from the heads on which they clustered, he determined to have some of them ground into flour and test their quality as food. He did so. A bushel of the corn made 27½ pounds of head flour and about seven pounds of seconds. The flour was fine and had a rich, creamy color. It was prepared into biscuit, egg-bread and cakes. In each form it proved delicious. Except by the brown color it was impossible to distinguish it from the finest Ohio valley flour.

Yesterday Dr. Watkins came to Atlanta with specimens of his kaffir flour and of the grain. He had some biscuits and cakes prepared and served at the department of agriculture. They were eaten by a dozen gentlemen, and by every one were pronounced excellent. The only difference detected between the kaffir bread and that of first class wheat flour by the taste of the more discriminating critics was that the kaffir bread had a slightly sweeter taste. There was a general expression of surprise at its excellent quality.

Dr. Watkins said: "I believe that the great need of our country is a better and more reliable bread grain. In my opinion the bread of the future in this country will come from some of the varieties sorghum, such as this kaffir corn. It has two great advantages. It is suited to our poor, thin soil, and it can resist our long drouths. I believe I can raise fifteen bushels of kaffir on every acre of land from here to Fairburn. As an experiment this year I planted some of it on rich bottom land, and it produced at the rate of one hundred bushels. I am sure an acre of good land will grow a hundred bushels. It possesses in a high degree the resistance to drouth which is characteristic of the sorghum family. Its growth may be arrested, but it simply stops and waits until the rain comes and then it goes right ahead. You can't kill it by dry weather. I grew some beautiful kaffir last year when everything else was parched and dyeing it stood on the driest red hills in Georgia and the thinnest soil I had and endured the long weeks of burning heat. When the rain came at last it pushed right ahead and matured finely."

"Another great advantage of this grain," continued the doctor, "is that two crops of it can be raised every year. You can plant it in March, earlier than it is safe to plant corn, and in June it will be made. Here are some stalks with full ripe heads. I planted them on the 29th of June, and cut them on the 23d of September. This corn will continue to grow until frost."

In answer to the question why he did not plant kaffir corn extensively Dr. Watkins said:

"I never knew its value or its possibilities until this year. Next year I am going to plant a great deal of it, and I am confident that all the good I predict for it will be practically demonstrated."

The doctor took a head which he said was about an average of those taken from the stalks on his poor land. With a few strokes of his hand he brushed the white grains from it. They were found to weigh three ounces. A calculation was then made as to how much an acre ought to grow. Dr. Watkins said he never planted the corn further than eight inches apart on the poorest land. On rich land he says it will grow and ripen as thick as it will stand. There are nearly 5,000 square yards in an acre. Allowing only four heads of corn to a square yard, the acre would produce 20,000 heads which would average three ounces of grain each. That would be 60,000 ounces, or about 63 bushels of corn to the acre.

Only two men in this section of Georgia have kaffir corn. They are Dr. Watkins and his neighbor, Mr. J. W. A. Smith, to whom he gave some of the grain last spring. Mr. Smith is fully as enthusiastic over the corn as is Dr. Watkins. He says the few rows he planted yielded at the rate of one hundred bushels to the acre. He intends to plant it largely next year.

With these gentlemen was Mr. T. A. Jackson, formerly a member of the legislature from Carroll county, but now a leading planter in Campbell county. Mr. Jackson is famous as one of the most successful corn planters in the state. He has a fine variety of white corn, which has won many premiums. He raised this year on a single acre one hundred and nineteen bushels of this corn. He thinks he knows a good thing in the way of grain when he sees it, and he says that the kaffir corn is undoubtedly a success.

Future experiments in this African grain, which has taken so kindly to Georgia soil, will be watched with deep interest.

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DOWN WITH WHISKY!

THE TENT FILLED WITH AN ENTHUSIASTIC PROHIBITION AUDIENCE.

Dr. Felton, of Bartow, Makes a Powerful Speech in Favor of Prohibition, and While Electrifying His Audience With His Magnetism, 600 Colored Voters March In.

The largest crowd that has assembled at the tent since the opening of the prohibition campaign was present last night to hear Dr. William H. Felton deliver an address in favor of prohibition. Nearly every seat was taken and much of the standing room under the canvass was occupied.

The programme of the evening opened with prayer by Rev. Virgil Norcross, after which Mr. H. H. Cabaniss, introduced Dr. Felton, who, as he walked to the front of the stage, was greeted with tremendous applause. When this demonstration, which lasted several moments, had subsided, the speaker commenced his remarks by commenting upon the size of the audience. He was glad to see such a fine attendance, and felt from the interest exhibited by those present, that they were heart and soul in the fight that was before them, and that by their ballot they would say that whisky and all kinds of liquors after Wednesday next, would no longer be sold in Fulton county. He spoke of the glorious privilege accorded to every American citizen to cast his ballot for the man or the measure of his choice.

He said that he was not a fanatic upon the subject of prohibition. He had many friends in various portions of Georgia who were dealers in liquors, and these friends he would be glad to get up in the middle of the night—at any time—to serve, but that he was against their business, and intended to do all that he could to bring to an end the sale of liquor in Georgia. He opposed the sale of liquor because it blighted the hopes of many of the best young men in the state, brought sorrow to their relatives and friends, produced misery in many happy homes, and was the cause of crime in almost every instance. The friends who favored prohibition did so in the interest of the drunkards who could not control their actions as long as temptations stood in their way. They prized the drunkards, and in their mercy would not cast them off; they sought them out to rescue them and give them relief. The object of the bill under which the election was to be held is to rescue the drunkard and suppress the liquor dealer, who was responsible for his worthless condition. The bill did not censure the man who drank to excess, there was nothing of that sort in the measure. He drew a picture of a young man who time and time after making promises to abstain from drink, dies a drunkard, owing to his inability to resist the temptations thrown before him every day. His death brought sorrow to his wife, who already had troubles enough, caused from his dissipated habits, and his

FAILURE TO SUPPLY HIS FAMILY

with the necessaries and comforts of life. He hoped that every voter within the sound of his voice, who drank his dram, would on Wednesday morning next walk up to the polls and deposit his ballot against liquor. Go to your wife and child and get them to take you by the arm and lead you to the ballot box and there in their presence cast your ballot against the iniquitous evil of whisky selling, and whisky drinking. This will bring happiness to your wife and prosperity to your home.

Some anti-prohibition speaker had said that a certain citizen of Atlanta, who in all probability, was a whisky dealer, was worth more than all the drunkards in the city. He disagreed with this authority. He thought that one drunkard was worth more than all the liquor dealers in the country. At this point the speaker was interrupted by Mr. H. H. Cabaniss, who, walking to the front of the stand, announced that he had just learned that six hundred colored prohibition voters were now marching to the tent, and that as they would arrive in a few moment, a suspension was necessary in order to make preparations for their accommodation. The announcement was received with immense cheering. Hats were tossed into the air and much enthusiasm evinced by all present. It was fully twenty minutes before order could be restored. During this time the cheering and applause continued almost unbroken, while a long line of colored voters, with banners and transparencies, marched through the main entrance and took the seats prepared for them. On the banners were appropriate mottoes, and as they came in sight through the main entrance each banner was received with renewed cheering.

When the enthusiasm had subsided, Dr. Felton, who had not taken his seat, continued his remarks. He said that the attendance and the enthusiasm of those present settled in his mind definitely that the sale of liquor was to be dispensed with in Atlanta. He did not believe that there was a whisky man or anti-prohibitionist in the tent who did not believe the same thing. He wanted the reporters and newspaper correspondents to put it in their papers tomorrow that the sale of whisky in Atlanta was settled forever; that the white men and the colored men of the city had forever sealed the doom of the liquor traffic in the gate city of Georgia.

He had heard in his mountain home in Bartow that the liquor men of Atlanta had supplied themselves with large bags of gold and silver with which to buy the colored votes on election day. They might have the money, but he for one did not believe that the colored vote could be purchased.

That vote united, and the white prohibition vote of Atlanta was pledged to their wives and children that the liquor that has

BLOTTED OUT OF EXISTENCE

many happy lives would be removed from Fulton county. Prohibition was not a new thing with him. He had been a prohibitionist since he was five years old. When he was at that age his mother took him on her knee and asked him to use his best efforts during life to drive liquor out of the land. He had promised her that he would, and since that day his life had been consecrated to the cause. In the papers he had read articles from prominent citizens of Atlanta who, in their fight for whisky, had brought the Bible in to give testimony in favor of barrooms. It was beyond his comprehension to have imagined that they would have done such a thing. Atlanta was always in the lead in this instance. The men who discovered that the Bible advocated barrooms were entitled to the blue ribbon. It has been claimed that the suppression of the liquor traffic in Atlanta would injure the business interests of the city. God forgive Atlanta if she prefers to sustain these dens of iniquity rather than lose their trade. But the doing away with the liquor business would not hurt Atlanta. The traffic only changes the money of the people from the pockets of one to the pockets of the other. It was taken away from the poor man and his half-famished family to fill the pockets of a rich whisky seller. God deliver the city of Atlanta from such people.

It was beyond his comprehension to imagine a man who was a Christian walking up to a ballot box, and in the broad daylight, when the sun was shining in all its splendor and brilliancy, and casting his vote for whisky. Some men who claimed to be Christians nodoubt would do this, but he could not see how a real Christian could vote for whisky. He did not know of a church in the world that had not taken a firm stand against the sale of liquor in all of its forms. If Fulton abolishes the sale of liquor on Wednesday next he believed that in twelve months not a drop would be sold within the bounds of the state. There are now only twenty-nine counties in the state where whisky is sold. After Wednesday there will be only twenty-eight. When the people on that day say by their ballots that whisky is forever wiped out of existence in this city, then you will hear cheer after cheer go up from the good people of Savannah, Augusta, Macon and Columbus. It will only be a matter of time when they will follow Atlanta in her battle for the general good of the state. That good woman, Mrs. Sibley, of Augusta, is praying tonight for the success of the prohibitionists of Atlanta, and many good and true women all over the state are on their knees praying that you may win the fight. He had no unkind feeling for any liquor dealer in Atlanta. He wanted them to close their saloons and fall into line.

THE WRITING WAS ON THE WALL.

They were doomed, and like Othello, their occupation would be gone after Wednesday. If he had a brother who was engaged in the sale of liquor, he would do all that he could to drive him out of the business.

The education of drunkards by the saloon keepers must cease in Georgia. They had been served with a notice to get out of the business, and the sooner they did so the better it was for them. The whisky dealers are responsible for much of the crime committed in the state. He had been told that if the advocates of anti-prohibition succeeded that high license would be adopted in Atlanta. This would shut out all of the small saloons in the city, and that for this reason small dealers could not do better than join the prohibitionists.

He would rather see a saloon on every corner in the city, than two or three magnificent saloons richly fitted up, so as to allure into their meshes the young man who did not have strength enough to keep out of them. Next to a high licensed dram shop, the drug store tippling house was in his opinion the most objectionable. He wanted to come back to Atlanta on Wednesday, and join the prohibitionists in the grand jubilee that they would have over their victory.

A voice—Stay here till then.

Another voice—Yes, and we'll make you governor.

He could not possibly stay and he may not be able to come but he would try. His own county—Bartow—was a new world since prohibition passed into effect. The colored men derived the most benefits from prohibition in his country, and the same result would follow here if prohibition prevailed. With the exception of a drunken man now and then made drunk from whisky, sent up from Atlanta prohibition was found to prohibit in his county.

Dr. Felton's speech was a remarkably strong one, and was delivered with fine effect. At frequent intervals during the time that he addressed the audience was interrupted with loud outbursts of applause. When he had concluded his remarks he was the recipient of numerous congratulations. It was the universal opinion that his argument was a particularly strong one, and will be put down as one of the best of the campaign.

Rev. Henry Quigg, of Conyers, was the next speaker.

After discussing at some length the evils of intemperance, and the proper remedy to apply to them, he brought his remarks to the effect that prohibition was having in his town, Conyers. He said that the establishment of prohibition had ruined the barrooms of the town, and that the proprietors of them were the only people who had suffered. They were made miserable by having to close up their places of business.

About the only vacant houses in Conyers were the jail and the courthouse. Only one poor negro had been in the jail for over a year, and he was in there only a few days. Crime had ceased in the county. The jailer had nothing to do but sit on the door steps of his jail and look at the people passing. The grass had grown up about the jail yard because there was no one to trample it down. Business was never better in Conyers than it was today, and prohibition had not hurt the town.

Rev. Mr. Carter was next called for. He responded, but said that he could say nothing, as the gentlemen who had preceded him had left him nothing to talk about. Some man had written a dispatch in a paper, he did not know what paper it was in and he didn't care, calling him and his race a lot of monkeys. He thought that Wednesday would show whether the colored people were monkeys or not, and that at 4 o'clock in the morning they would be at the polls ready for work.

THE LYNCHERS FREE.

The Probable End of the Culbreath Case.

EDGEFIELD, S. C., November 20.—[Special.]—Last night Judge Hudson decided to grant bail to the thirty-one defendants in the Culbreath lynching case in the sum of $2 500 each. By midnight every one of the prisoners succeeded in securing a bondsman, and all were released from jail. There was great rejoicing in the village, and unlimited quantities of bad whisky was guzzled by the exultant lynchers and their friends. Some of the good, staid old citizens of the county are grieved about the turn the case has taken. It was hoped that the accused would have been forced to stand their trial, and not a few people believed that at least a dozen of them would be convicted. The large majority of people here are glad that the case is over and the men are turned out of prison. The general opinion is that the case will never be tried. Judge Hudson was averse to presiding at the trial, and no other judge in the state would willingly sit. The lawyers for the prosecution express their determination to bring the men to trial at the next term of court, but in this they will not succeed. Judge Hudson is one of the most learned, careful and conscientious judges in South Carolina, and it is not right to censure him for performing what he deemed his duty.

A good citizen of Edgefield said to your correspondent today: "If the lynchers think they have escaped they are sadly mistaken. Several of them will hit the dust before another court convenes for the Culbreaths are not the people to let this affair drop."

It would not surprise anybody for more bloodshed to result from the release of the accused murderers.

THE RECENT MURDER.

Jones, the murderer, confesses his crime, and has nothing to say in excuse of his conduct, except that his victims had conspired to deprive him of his rights in the occupation and use of a piece of land. He thinks that because they trespassed on his domain the use of deadly gun and bloody knife was justifiable. He will realize his mistake when he stands upon the gallows.

The Week's Failures.

NEW YORK, November 20.—The business failures occurring throughout the country in the last week as reported to R. G. Dun & Co.'s mercantile agency, number for the United States 212, Canada 28, total 240, against 223 last week and 179 the week previous. The increase observable in the last two weeks arises principally in western and Pacific states and Canada.

Arrested For Libel.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., November 20.—John Moor, editor of the Sunday Breakfast Table, was arrested today on the charge of libel, made by P. S. Moorehead, former postmaster at Brockwayville, Jefferson county, Pa. The offense consisted in republishing from a New York paper an article against the honesty of the complainant. Moor entered bail here in $500.

Drowned in the Patapsco.

BALTIMORE, November 20.—Captain John Abbott, Robert Treanor, mate, and Pat Tally, hand, were drowned yesterday afternoon near the mouth of the Patapsco river, as alleged, by falling from the deck of the schooner John Nichols. They are said to have all fallen together, and all sank at the same time. The vessel returned to port, and the police have begun an investigation.

Two Bars of Silver Bullion.

CASA GRANDE, Ari., November 20.—The stage, bound to this place from Silver King mine, was stopped today by masked highwaymen, who secured two bars of silver bullion worth five thousand dollars.

BY KNIFE AND BY FIRE.

How Thousands of Poor Zealots Have Perished for Lack of Christ's True Light.

From the St. James Gazette.

According to statistics compiled by Mr. Prougavine, religious fanaticism has caused the death of more than 10,000 persons in Russia in recent years. Mr. Prougavine says that every few years there appears in the governments of Perm, Orenburg and other northern parts of Russia, fanatics who give themselves out as prophets, endowed with the power of working miracles, and even perform, or pretend to perform, such feats as holding burning coals in their hands. They preach the proximate coming of Antichrist, and that the sole means of escaping the divine wrath is voluntary and immediate death. Entire villages have been known to accept this teaching. Men, women and children huddle together in a cave so fenced about from all approach as to render escape impossible. The functions of the prophet on these occasions is always that of janitor, and he takes care to stand upon the outer side of the entrance. No provisions are taken into the cave. The occupants wait stolidly for death, their sufferings eased, it is to be supposed, by the belief that their suicide will meet with an eternal reward. Sometimes these people enclose themselves within a triple enceinte in the midst of a wood. The door in the outer parallel is always locked and the key thrown into the wood. It has once or twice happened that a community which had thus locked itself in with death has been induced by the sufferings of the women and children to ask a chance passer-by to find the key and liberate them. In these cases the prophet prudently disappeared. Death by starvation is slow and leaves time for repentance; certain of these prophets, therefore, preach salvation by fire. The deluded peasants, together with the prophet himself, assemble in a cottage in and around which faggots have been piled; the place is fired, and all perish together. As a rule, however, the women and children seek to escape at the last moment. This is known as the "baptism by fire." It is preferable on the whole, perhaps, to our own baptism of beastliness. There is also the "baptism of blood," or "red death," and those who commit suicide in this way are regarded as martyrs and their souls mount straight to heaven.

The Raskolniki (schismatics separated from the Orthodox church) have a legend in verse called the "Allelulia Woman." One day this woman was sitting in front of a great Russian stove nursing her little child. Suddenly the infant Jesus rushed in, hard pressed by his enemies who wished to kill him. He asked the woman to hide him; but there were no means of concealment. Jesus then told the woman to throw her child into the stove and to take him in her arms as though he were her own infant. She obeyed; and when, a moment later, the pursuers entered she pointed to the flames in which her child was expiring. Convinced that Jesus was dead, the rabble went their way rejoicing; the woman wept bitterly. Jesus bade her to cease weeping and look into the fire. She did so, and there saw a beautiful garden where her child was singing chanticles in a choir of angels. Jesus told her to counsel the faithful to sacrifice in like manner such of their children as were too young to have sinned. One mother who was seduced by the legend threw her child into the fire and calmly went about her household work. When her crime was discovered she quietly observed, "I have imitated the Allelulia Woman. Let us rejoice instead of being sorrowful, for the child is in heaven."

Sure to be Acceptable.

A bottle of Colgate & Co.'s cashmere bouquet perfume for the handkerchief.

ANTI'S GRAND RALLY.

TWO THOUSAND COLORED ANTI'S AT THE COURTHOUSE.

A Rousing Meeting Held Last Night in the Basement of the Courthouse—Speeches by Several Colored Men From Atlanta and Elsewhere—What They Had to Say.

The colored anti-prohibitionists held a rousing meeting in the basement of the courthouse last night.

There were fully two thousand voters present, one-third being white.

Moses Bentley called the meeting to order, and upon motion Dr. Badger was elected chairman.

In accepting the honor he said that it was the first meeting of the kind he had attended in sixteen years. The last time he took part in a meeting was when the legislature tried to pass a law to put police on the force for life. A massmeeting of the citizens was held, and the legislature was asked not to pass such a law. The measure was lost in the legislature. This meeting was called to consider a question of far more importance than that. The people, a few of them, are trying to put the yoke of oppression on the colored man and the poor whites. He then introduced W. A. Pledger as the first speaker.

Pledger opened by asking that if the "distinguished gentleman, known as the Rev. Mr. Carter, colored, was present, he would please lead in prayer." From this he basted Carter in a lively manner. He said that when a minister stepped down into the mire, and mixed and mingled with politicians, he was getting where God never intended him to be, if he wanted to be an honest and consistent Christian. A minister forgets his position when he condescends to bandy words with a politician, "I want every one to be temperate, but we must carry it on by moral suasion. No minister has the right to dictate to us how we shall vote and how we shall pray." He said that prohibition was a good thing in its proper place. But the way the people wanted to run it now is for the rich to get all the whisky and the poor man none. [Cries of "Go on, Pledger!"] He said that he must be cautious about what he said. Judge Clarke had him some time ago—and he had me on Carter's account. Yes, sir, Carter got me into that trouble. A man knocked his wife out of a store, and now that man is arm in arm with Carter in the fight." Pledger said that all who were unable to buy it by the barrel were left, if prohibition carried. The "jugwumps" are all O. K., but the negro and poor white stood no show along with their rich friends. It had been claimed that the prohibitionists could buy the colored voters on election day. He asked if that was true, and when two thousand voices answered no. "It cannot be true. I believe you will cast your ballots without intimidation." He asked where the $75,000 was to come from for the public schools if whisky was voted out. He spoke of Miles Johnson, of Athens, who had denied what had been published about his saying prohibition was hurting Athens. He showed by nine letters that Johnson had said just what he was quoted as saying. Johnson signed the letter referred to in the presence of Captain W. D. O'Farrell and Noah Johnson of Athens. Pledger again took Carter in hand and used him up severely.

The president introduced Jeff Long, colored, of Macon, who said that he had come to Atlanta to reason the great question with his people. He said that it was a matter that should be acted upon by the honest dictates of their own hearts. All men are free, and they should think and act for themselves in all matters. He said that Bishop Turner, who was now a great temperance man, had 25,000 members of the church under his control. He would not hesitate to say that fully 20,000 of them drank liquor whenever they could get it. The whisky men of the city of Atlanta had given as much or more than any class of people to build the churches of the city, both white and colored. The colored college and schools got a large part of their money from the men who dealt in liquor. He said the negroes with the blue badges didn't know what they were doing. It was like the white republicans. The nigger did the voting and the white men got the money and the offices. When the election is over the white men with the blue badges would forget there ever was a negro. He had heard that the prohibitionists had said that they would buy the negro vote on election day. [A voice—"no they won't."] He hoped they would show their true manhood and not be sold like so many sheep. The Irish, the German, the Jew, the Italian, thinks for himself, but the negro and poor white man had to get a lawyer to do their thinking. The foreigners did not come to a country where they would be deprived of their rights. If prohibition carried foreigners would give Atlanta the grand shake. He knew that many said that the foreigners were no good any way. Many of the best citizens of Atlanta and of other places are foreigners. They are law abiding and good citizens, attending strictly to their own business.

He spoke at some length and made a favorable impression upon the vast assemblage.

Dr. Badger made a few well-timed remarks and asked his fellow citizens to stand by the badge of liberty, and help Atlanta in her onward and upward career. Prohibition would do her no possible good, and he believed it would result in great injury.

Moses Bently was introduced and made a short address. He said that the colored and white people of Atlanta had always got along agreeably and well, and this election was helping to make a wide breach in that pleasant relationship. The colored people are satisfied to let things stand just where they are. It had been said that only flopeared dogs were on the side of liquor. ("We'll outflop 'em," said some one.) "Outside of all this," he said, "I believe there is something in the background. There's a snake in the hole, and that snake won't bite you till next fall. I will come out then if we are defeated. There used to be an old song: "Run, nigger, run," and if prohibition carried you all can prepare to hear that song again. The prohibitionist will catch you; you will be his meat—sweet, juicy meat, too." He begged the colored men to stand by the men who had been their friends at all times. Men who never refused to help in building them churches and schools. Men who had the best interests of Atlanta and the state at heart.

At the conclusion of Bentley's address the meeting adjourned and forming into line, marched over a few of the principal streets, escorting Jefferson Long to the depot.

Sale of Elyton Land Company's Shares.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., November 20.—[Special.]—Elyton land company is by all odds the richest corporation in Alabama. To this company Birmingham owes its existence. Fifty-one shares of its stock were sold at public outcry today at administrator's sale, bringing seven hundred dollars per share, the par value being one hundred per share. A. M. Shook, Nashville, bought thirty shares. John T. Hardie, New Orleans, bought twenty-one.

Five Women Burned to Death.

SANDUSKY, O., November 20.—The county infirmary, near this city, was partially destroyed by fire tonight. Five women were burned to death and the superintendent was badly injured and is unconscious and unable to give any information. There were ninety-eight inmates.

Shot From Behind.

ST. LOUIS, November 20.—As John B. Bowman, one of the most prominent citizens of East St. Louis, was approaching his home in outskirts of the town tonight, he was shot in the back of the head or neck by some unknown person and almost instantly killed.

Suing Rossa's Bondsmen.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., November 20.—When O'Donovan Rossa came here to lecture last spring he owed a hard-hearted wholesale whisky dealer $82 for liquor, and an iron-hearted constable seized the dynamiter's body for the debt, and was about to thrust him into jail. At this dread juncture John Gillen, a good-natured Irish saloon keeper came forward and gave bond for the sum named. Rossa expressed his gratitude with deep eloquence and tears, but Gillen was sued on his bond today and will have to pay the debt.

Signor Ettone Barili.

This gentleman, the step-brother of Adalina and Carlotta Patti and father of our wellknown citizen, Prof. Alfredo Barili, died at Philadelphia yesterday morning. He was one of the most distinguished teachers of singing in this country. He spent a number of years on the operatic stage and was known as one of the best baritones of his day, and had the honor of being the first teacher of his world renowned sister, Adelina Patti. His death will be severely felt in musical circles all over the world. His son left Atlanta last Sunday and was at his bedside when he died.

FUNERAL NOTICES.

ELLIS.—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. D. P. Ellis and family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this (Saturday) 21st inst at two o'clock p. m., from his late residence corner Merritt's avenue and Collins street. Rev. C. M. Beckwith will officiate. The following gentlemen to act as pall bearers will please meet promptly at 1:30 o'clock at the office of C. H. Swift & Co., 43 Loyd street: Dr. R. D. Spalding, Dr. G. W. Delbridge, Jno. M. Hill, John Silvey, D. W. Appler, N. R. Fowler, Henry R. Powers, and Chas. B. Howards.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, New York.

OPERA HOUSE

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, November 20 and 21. | GRAND SATURDAY, MATINEE AT 2.
—Kidder's Romantic Drama—

"Niagara, The Adventuress!"

A Most Magnificent Play!
Comedy! Tragedy!
Farce and Melodramal
Gorgeous Scenery! Novel Mechanical Effects! And

A ROYAL COMP'Y

Ada Gilman, Augusta Raymond, Stella Teuton, Mattie Ferguson, Laura LeClaire, Henry Dalton, Charles Stanly, Chas. T. Nichols, Will A. Sands, A. J. Dunbar and

ROSE EYTINGE

Prices as usual. Reserved seats at Wilson & Bruckner's.

It's Funny, Very, Very Very Funny!
ATLANTA'S LAUGHING FESTIVAL.
Tuesday and Wednesday Nov. 24, 25. | Grand Matinee Wednesday at 2 p. m.
The Comedy Sensation of Modern Times.
Fowler & Warmington's Co.

In Harrison & Gourlay's phenomenally successful and universally acknowledged most humorous of all plays known to the annals of the modern stage,

SKIPPED
BY THE LIGHT OF THE MOON.

The play that has made all America laugh, with Fred Lennox, Walter Lennox, Jr., and a brilliant coterie of comedians.
Usual prices. Reserved seats at Wilson & Bruckner's.

POND'S EXTRACT
VEGETABLE
PAIN DESTROYER

Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the Lungs, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause is speedily controlled and stopped.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises. It is cooling, cleansing and Healing.

Catarrh. It is most efficacious for this disease, Cold in the Head, &c. Our "Catarrh Cure," is specially prepared to meet serious cases. Our Nasal Syringe is simple and inexpensive.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured more cases of these distressing complaints than the Extract. Our Plaster is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbago, Pains in Back or Side, &c.

Diphtheria & Sore Throat. Use the Extract promptly. Delay is dangerous.

Piles. Blind, Bleeding or Itching. It is the greatest known remedy; rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. Our Ointment is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

For Broken Breast and Sore Nipples. Mothers who have once used The Extract will never be without it. Our Ointment is the best emollient that can be applied.

Female Complaints. In the majority of female diseases the Extract can be used, as is well known, with the greatest benefit. Full directions accompany each bottle.

CAUTION.

Pond's Extract Has been imitated. The genuine has the words "Pond's Extract" blown in the glass, and our picture trade-mark on surrounding buff wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having Pond's Extract. Take no other preparation. It is never sold in bulk, or by measure.

Sold everywhere, Prices, 50c, $1, $1.75.
Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK AND LONDON.
sat mon thu wky n r m

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO

Look out for bargains in holiday goods this week, as we expect some of the cheapest and handsomest ever shown in the city.

WOOD CARPET & SOLID PARQUET FLOORS
3-8 and 7-8 inch
Borders for Rugs. Wholesale & Retail.
WM. HANNAM & CO., 293 Fifth Ave., New York.
Send 2 ct. Stamp for Designs and Prices.
sat mon wed

IRON CLAD NOTES,

With mortgage clause, and waiving all homestead rights and exemptions, and the garnishment of wages.

PRONOUNCED BEST NOTE

in existence, sent postpaid 100 in a book upon receipt of sixty cents, or a book of 50 notes upon receipt of thirty-five cents. Address
THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta.

The Mirror

is no flatterer. Would you make it tell a sweeter tale? Magnolia Balm is the charmer that almost cheats the looking-glass.

ALL ABOARD
—FOR THE—
NEW ORLEANS
EXPOSITION.
—THE—
Atlanta and New Orleans
SHORT LINE
—VIA—
WEST POINT,
—AND—
MONTGOMERY

are selling ROUND TRIP TICKETS TO NEW ORLEANS AT THE

Usual Low Rates.

Good for Ten Days.
On and after Sunday, November 15th instant the following fast schedule goes into effect on this line.
Time—Atlanta to New Orleans

REDUCED TO 15 HOURS

being 5 hours and 30 minutes quicker than any other route.

Leave Atlanta	9.55 p.m	1.10 p.m.
Arrive Montgomery	2.50 a.m.	6.55 p.m.
" Mobile	8.45 a.m.	2.25 a.m.
" New Orleans	1.00 p.m.	7.20 a.m.

Pullman Buffett Sleeping Cars through to New Orleans without change on all trains.
The regular passenger schedule of this line is many hours quicker than the socalled limited or of other routes.
For tickets, sleeping car accommodations and general information, call on or address
A. J. ORME, General Agent. T. F. McCANDLESS, Passenger Agent.
No. 9 Pryor street, Kimball house, Atlanta, Ga
CHAS. H. CROMWELL, Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Montgomery, Al.a
nov 8'tf

NEW ORLEANS
EXPOSITION!
—VIA—
The Georgia Pacific R'y.
AND
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.,
Trains leave Atlanta union depot.
Fast Mail and Express,
8:05 A. M.
LIMITED EXPRESS,
4:30 P. M.
NIGHT EXPRESS,
10:40 P. M.
Quickest Route to Points in the Southwest.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS
ATLANTA
—TO—
NEW ORLEANS.
$15.00.
Shortest and Quickest Route to Texas!
Mann Boudoir Dining and Sleeping Cars through without change.
For furthur information call on or address
SAM. B. WEBB, Passenger Agent, ALEX. S. THWEATT, Traveling Agent.
B. F. WYLY, JR., General Agent, 13 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.
GEO. S. BARNUM, General Pass. Agent, Birmingham, Ala.
nov7 tf.

Central Southwestern & Montgomery & Eufaula Railroads

All trains of this system are run by Central or (90th Meridian time.)

SAVANNAH, Ga., October 4th, 1885.
ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, NOV. 4, 1885, PASsenger trains on these roads will run as follows

GOING FROM ATLANTA.

Lv. Atlanta D No 52	6:00 a m
Ar. Thomaston D E S	11:35 a m
" Carrolton D E S	5:00 p m
" Macon D No 52	930 a m
" Augusta D No. 17	4:30 p m
" Savannah D No 52	4:45 p m
" Jacksonville	8:55 a m
" Perry D E S No 21	12:05 a m
" Fort Gaines D E S No 27	4:28 p m
" Blakeley D E S No 25	7:10 p m
" Albany D No 25	2:45 p m
" Eufaula D No 1	4:06 p m
" Columbus D No. 5	2:15 p m
" Montgomery D. No. 1	7:25 p m
Lv. Atlanta D No 2	2:45 p m
Ar. Thomaston D E S	7:15 p m
" Carrollton	
" Macon D No 2	6:27 p m
" Augusta	
" Savannah	
" Jacksonville D	8:55 a m
" Perry D E S No 23	8:45 p m
" Fort Gaines	
" Blakeley	
" Albany D No 8	10:45 p m
" Eufaula	
" Columbus	
" Montgomery	
Lv. Atlanta D No 54	6:50 p m
Ar. Thomaston	
" Carrollton	
" Macon D No 54	10:40p m
" Augusta	
" Savannah D No 54	6:30 a m
" Jacksonville D	12 noon
" Perry D E S No 21	12:05 p m
" Fort Gaines D E S No 27	4:38 p m
" Blakeley D E S No 25	7:10 p m
" Albany D No 25	2:45 p m
" Eufaula D No 1	4:05 p m
" Columbus D No 5	2:15 p m
" Montgomery D No 1	7:25 p m

Sleeping cars on No 54, Atlanta to Savannah; through sleeping and sitting cars on No 2 to Jacksonville via Albany and Waycross. Passengers for Wrightsville, Louisville and Sylvania, Ga., take train No. 52. Trains Nos. 2 and 52 make close connection at Albany with trains of S F & W Ry for southwest Georgia and Florida points. Train No 2 connects at Albany with B & W R R. Trains 52 and 54 connect at Savannah with S F & W R'y for all Florida points.

COMING TOWARDS ATLANTA.

Lv. Jacksonville via Savannah D	7:20 p m
" Jacksonville via Albany	
" Savannah D No 51	9:40 a m
" Albany D No 26	12:15 p m
" Blakeley D E S No 26	8:15 a m
" Fort Gaines D E S No 25	10:35 a m
" Perry D E S No 22	3:00 p m
" Eufaula D No 2	10:55 a m
" Columbus D No 6	11:10 a m
" Montgomery D No 2	7:30 a m
" Augusta D No 18	10:25 a m
" Macon D No 51	5:40 p m
" Thomaston	
" Carrollton D	5:00 a m
Ar. Atlanta D	9:35 p m
Lv. Jacksonville via Savannah D	8:20 p m
" Jacksonville via Albany	
" Savannah D No 53	8:45 p m
" Albany No 26	12:15 p m
" Blakeley	
" Fort Gaines 28 & 25	10:05 a m
" Perry	
" Eufaula	
" Columbus	
" Montgomery	
" Augusta	
" Macon D No 53	8:35 a m
" Thomaston	
" Carrollton	
Ar. Atlanta D No 53	7:32 a m
Lv. Jacksonville via Savannah D	
" Jacksonville via Albana D	7:30 p m
" Savannah	
" Albany D	4:10 a m
" Blakely D E S 26	8:15 a m
" Fort Gaines	
" Perry D E S No 24	6:00 a m
" Eufaula	
" Columbus	
" Montgomery	
" Augusta	
" Macon D No 1	8:40 a m
" Thomaston D E S No 34	8:30 a m
" Carrollton	
Ar. Atlanta D No 1	12:40 p m

Sleeping cars on Savannah to Macon and Atlanta to Augusta connection at Atlanta with all diverging roads to eastern and western points and local station. through sleeping and sitting cars on train leaving Jacksonville at 7:20 p m., via Waycross, Albany and Macon. D—Dailey. D E S—Daily Except Sunday. Tickets for all points and sleeping car berths on sale at Union depot thirty minutes prior to leaving of all trains.
WM. ROGERS, Gen'l Sup't, Savannah, Ga.
T. D. KLINE, Sup't S. W. R. R., Macon, Ga.
W. T. SHELLMAN, Traffic Manager.
G. A. WHITEHEAD, G. P. A. Savannah, Ga
R. SCHMIDT, Atlan. Ga.

GRAND DISPLAY
OF
NEW GOODS.
WATCHES,
DIAMONDS,
JEWELRY,
Sterling Silverware
and Art Goods.

The public are cordially invited to call and see these New Goods.

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW
JEWELERS.

ONLY $900 REQUIRED FOR A COMPLETE FLOUR —AND— CORN MILL OUTFIT.

Capable of making 1 barrel Flour and 18 bushels of Corn Meal per hour. Will more than pay for itself every year. Address plainly,
The THOS. BRADFORD CO., P. O. Box 506. CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Or MARK W. JOHNSON & CO., General Agents, Atlanta, Ga.
oct6—d&m sat wed

RAILROAD TIME TABLE,

Time Card prepared by Station Master J. S. Armstrong, of the Union Passenger Depot, showing the arrival and departure of all trains in the city:

CENTRAL RAILROAD.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
From Savannah* 7 32 am	To Savannah* ... 6 00 am
" Barn'sv'll* 8 30 am	To Macon* ... 2 45 p m
" Macon* ... 12 40 pm	To Savannah* ... 6 50 pm
" Savannah* 9 35 pm	To Barnesville* .. 4 30 pm

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

From Chata'ga* 5 51 am	To Chattanooga* 7 50 am
" Marietta ... 8 30 am	To Chattanooga* 1 30 pm
" Rome ... 11 05 am	To Rome ... 3 40 pm
" Chata'go*. 2 25 pm	To Marietta ... 4 45 pm
" Chata'ga*.. 6 37 pm	To Chattanooga* 5 55 pm
	To Chattano'ga* 11 00pm

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

From Selma* ... 7 22 am	To Opelika ... 7 35 am
" LaGrange.. 9 25 am	To Selma* ... 1 10 pm
" Selma* ... 1 52 pm	To LaGrange ... 5 30 pm
" Opelika ... 4 15 pm	To Selma* ... 9 55 pm

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

From Augusta* 6 45 am	To Augusta* ... 8 00 am
" Covingt'n 7 55 am	To Decatur ... 9 35 am
" Decatur ... 10 40 am	To Clarkston ... 1 25 pm
" Augusta* 1 00 pm	To Augusta* ... 2 45 pm
" Clarkston 3 30 pm	To Covington ... 5 50 pm
" Augusta* 5 40 pm	To Augusta* ... 8 15 pm

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD.

From Gain'sv'e 8 25 am	To Charlotte* ... 7 40 am
" Charlo'e* 12 40 pm	To Gainesville.. 4 30 pm
" Charlo'e* 9 40 pm	To Charlotte*.. 5 10 pm

GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY.

From Bir'g'm*. 7 15 am	To Birming'm* 8 05 am
" Birn'g'm* 9 30 am	To Birming'm* 4 30 pm
" Birn'g'm* 8 00 pm	To Birming'm* 10 40 pm

EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD.

From Ch'tan'a* 8 10 am	To Macon* ... 8 20 am
" Chat'n'a* 3 30 pm	To Brunswick* 4 00 pm
" Br'nsw'k* 10 30 pm	To Chattan'ga* 10 45 pm
" Br'nsw'k* 10 45 am	To Chattan'go* 12 01 pm

Trains marked thus (*) are daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN

BROKER AND DEALER IN

BONDS & STOCKS,

Office No. 12 East Alabama St., Atlanta, Ga.

I have been appointed agent for the sale of the new 4½ per cent 30 year state of Georgia bonds. Applications in person or by letter will receive courteous and prompt attention. Will sell the new bonds outright or exchange them for 6's, 7's or 8's maturing in 1886, or will buy the bonds maturing 1886 at highest market price.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN.

W. H. PATTERSON,

BOND AND STOCK BROKER,

24 Pryor Street.

WANTED—

Long date Atlanta bonds,

Georgia Pacific first mortgage bonds,

Georgia railroad stock,

A. & W. P. railroad debentures,

Confederate bonds.

I have a client who wants to loan money on central business or residence property.

L. J. Hill, President, | Edw'd S. McCandless, Cashier. | A. W. Hill, VicePresident

THE

Gate City National Bank

OF ATLANTA,

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Capital and Surplus $300.000

Accounts of BANKS, MERCHANTS, CORPORATIONS and INDIVIDUALS respectfully solicited. Collections promptly made and remitted for. WILL ACT as AGENT for the INVESTMENT of IDLE and SURPLUS FUNDS of BANKS or INDIVIDUALS. In our active and [illegible] city money is always in demand [illegible] our rates reasonable. Give us a trial. We have a SAVINGS DEPARTMENT in which we issue TIME CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT bearing FOUR PER CENT INTEREST.

aug27—d&wky tf fi n co

KOUNTZE BROTHERS

BANKERS.

No. 120 Broadway, : : : : New York.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED FROM BANKers, merchants and others, and interest allowed on balances.

Advances made to correspondents on approved business paper or other good collateral.

Letters of credit issued. Collections made. Government bonds and other securities bought and sold on commission. wed sat 6m

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Bonds, Stock and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, November 20, 1885.

Money in fair supply.

New York exchange buying ⅛ off to par; selling ⅛ premium.

STATE AND CITY BONDS	Bid.	Asked.	R.R. BONDS.	Bid.	Asked.
New Ga., 4½ 30 year	106	107	Ga. R. 6s. 1897	105	107
Ga. 6s	105	107	Ga. R. 6s, 1910	107	109
Ga. 7s, 1886	103	104	Ga. R. 6s, 1922	108	110
Ga. 7s, gold	113	115	Cen. R. 7s, 1893	111	113
Ga. 7s, 1896	120	122	C. C. & A. 1st	112	114
S. C. Brown	106	109	A. & C. 1st	118	120
Savannah 5s	96	97	A. & C. inc	97	99
Atl'ta 8s, 1902	121	123	M. & A. ind	100	103
Atl'ta 8s, 1892	113	115	W. of Ala. 1st	107	108
Atl'ta 7s, 1904	115	118	do. 2d	106	112
Atl'ta 7s, 1899	114	116	Ga. Pac. 1nd	102	104
Atl'ta 6s, L.D	106	108	E. T. V. & Ga. 1st consol, 5s	55	60
Atl'ta 6s, S.D.	100	102	RAILROAD STOCKS.		
Atlanta 5s	100½	101	Georgia	151	153
Augusta 7s	103	105	At. & Char	77	80
Macon 6s	107	109	Southwest'n	115	117
Columbus 5s	90	92	S. Carolina	5	10
ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.			Central	72	74
Atlanta Nat'l	200	—	Central deb	92	94
Merch'ts B'k	108	110	Aug. & Sav	116	118
B'k State Ga	120	150	A & W. Pt	92	93
Gate City Nat	100	105	do. deb	96	98
			C. C. & A	30	35

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Stocks as Reported in the New York Stock Exchange:

NEW YORK, November 20.—There has been a halt today in the upward movement of prices on the stock exchange, and at times little less activity in the dealings. At the opening, following a decided advance in London, quotations were generally ½ to ⅜ per cent higher than the close last evening, with exceptional gains for greater amounts. This display of strength, however, was of short duration, and accompanied by great activity, the whole list declined to something below the first figures, with decided weakness in a few stocks. During the remainder of the day the movement of the general list was alternately up and down within a moderate range, but the declines marked a little lower figures, the result of which is seen in the closing prices to-night, which are ⅛ to ⅞ per cent lower than last evening, with exceptional declines of over 1 per cent. Missouri, Kansas and Texas continues to be one of the most conspicuous features of trading. It separated from the general list and closed 1⅝ per cent higher. Pacific Mail was ⅞ per cent lower, but its friends claim this to be the natural reaction from the recent sharp advance. There was a good deal of talk early in the day about the action of the Baltimore and Ohio in not having signed the pooling arrangement, but at noon it was officially announced that the agreement had been signed with certain stipulated conditions. The street is a good deal mystified as to the actual relations that exist at present between the Trunk Line officials, and whether the compact is to be as nearly iron-clad as has been talked about in the past, many persons claiming that it will amount to nothing more than many agreements that have been made by the representatives of the same roads in the past. It has been reported today that the Baltimore and Ohio has already secured control of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company's property in Staten Island, which it proposes to use in effecting a New York connection. Trunk Line securities were heavy, and Lake Shore is 1⅛ per cent lower. Grangers were moderately active. Northwest is ½ per cent higher. St. Paul is ¾ per cent lower. The low priced stocks were very active. Conservative operators say the market is filled with stop orders, and that a very heavy break is liable to occur at any time. Sales 703,000 shares.

Exchange 483¼. Money 2@3. Sub-treasury balances: Coin, $169,450,000; currency $11,110,000. Governments dull; 4s 123⅝; 3s 102⅞. State bonds active and steady.

Ala. Class A 2 to 5	98½	Mobile & Ohio	17
do. Class B 5s	106	N. & C.	48
Ga. 6s	†102	N. O. Pac. 1sts	64½
Ga. 7s mortgage	†103	N. Y. Central	105⅞
North Carolinas	†30	Norfolk & W'n pre.	33¼
do. new	†20	Northern Pacific	30⅛
do. funding	†10	do. preferred	63⅞
S. C. con Brown	109	Pacific Mail	68½
Tennessee 6s	†52	Reading	25
Virginia 6s	†45	Rich. & Allegheny.	5½
Virginia consols	†53	Richmond & Dan	81¼
Chesap'ke & Ohio.	11⅝	Rich. & W. P. Ter'l.	39¾
Chicago & N. W.	115⅝	Rock Island	129
do. preferred	137¼	St. Paul	97½
Den. & Rio Grande.	22½	do. preferred	118⅝
Erie	26¾	Texas Pacific	21¼
East Tenn. R. R.	8	Union Pacific	60¼
Lake Shore	88½	Wab. St. L. & Pac..	13½
L. & N	50¼	do. preferred	22⅞
Memphis & Char	35	Western Union	79⅝

*Bid †Ex dividend *Offered ‡Asked

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, November 20, 1885.

New York—Cotton ruled dull throughout the day, but closed firm with futures quotably unchanged. Spots, middling 9 7-16c.

Net receipts for the week ending to-day 269,322 bales, against 231,251 bales last week and against 257,259 bales for the corresponding week last year; exports for the week 209,595 bales; same time last 198,185 bales; stock 778,082 bales; same time last year 801,310 bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York to-day:

OPENED.		CLOSED.	
November	9.38@9.41	November	9.37@ 9.39
December	9.44@	December	9.41@ 9.42
January	9.55@	January	9.52@ 9.53
February	9.66@	February	9.64@ 9.65
March	9.77@	March	9.76@
April	9.88@	April	9.87@ 9.88

Closed firm; sales 63,000 bales.

Local—Cotton steady at quotations: Good middling 9⅛c; middling 8⅞c; strict low middling 8⅜c; low middling 8⅜c; strict good ordinary 8⅛c; good ordinary 7⅝c; tinges 8⅝c

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for today:

RECEIPTS.

By wagon	167	
Air Line Railroad	175	
Georgia Railroad	250	
Central Railroad	181	
Western and Atlantic Railroad	87	
West Point Railroad	110	
E. Tenn., Va. and Ga. Railroad	117	
Georgia Pacific Railroad	50	
Total	1,137	
Receipts previously	83,798	
Total	84,935	
Stock September 1	433	
Grand total		85,368

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments today	1,047	
Shipments previously	64,417	
Local consumption previously	2,396	
Total		67,863
Actual stock on hand		17,508

The following is our comparative statement:

Receipts today	1,187
Same day last year	2,022
Showing a decrease of	835
Receipts since September 1	84.935
Same time last year	103.369
Showing a decrease of	18,434

NEW YORK, November 20—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending to-day:

Net receipts at all United States ports	269,322
Same time last year	257,259
Showing an increase	12,033
Total receipts	2,153,405
Same time last year	2,169,512
Showing a decrease	2,107
Exports for the week	209,595
Same time last year	198,195
Showing an increase	11,400
Total exports to date	1,170,979
Same time last year	1,225,377
Showinn a decrease	54.398
Stock at all United States ports	778,032
Same time last year	801,310
Showing a decrease	23.228
Stock at interior towns	144,222
Same time last year	117,942
Showing an increase	26,280
Stock at Liverpool	389,000
Same time last year	427,000
Showing a decrease	38,000
American cotton afloat for Great Britain	221,000
Same time last year	252 000
Showing a decrease	82 000

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21.

NEW YORK, November 20—The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all United States ports since September 1, 1885.

Galveston	355,666
New Orleans	613,626
Mobile	83,135
Savannah	416,281
Charleston	372,658
Wilmington	56,493
Norfolk	209,581
Baltimore	12,426
New York	14,617
Boston	494
Newport News	2,626
Philadelphia	6,307
West Point	95,498
Brunswick	7,468
Port Royal	2,301
Pensacola	8,587
Indianola	781
Total	2,158,405

NEW YORK, November 20—The Post's cotton market report says: Future deliveries, after the usual fluctuations, showed at the third call a decline of 3-100 with sales of 1,600 bales January at 9.50, 1,600 bales March at 9.72, 100 bales May 9.95, 400 bales July 10.15 and 100 bales July 10.14. Futures closed steady 1@3-100 lower than yesterday.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, November 20—Noon—Cotton firm and in good demand; middling uplands 5 3-16; middling Orleans 5 7-16; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 5,000; American 1,600; uplands low middling clause December and January delivery 5 8-64; January and February delivery 5 9-64; February and March delivery 5 12 64; March and April delivery 5 16-64, 5 15 64; May and June delivery 5 22-64; futures opened dull at the advance.

Weekly—Sales 63,000; American 45,000; speculation 2,800; export 2,400; actual export 5,000; import 74,000; American 59,000; stock 383,000; American 278,000; afloat 225,000; American 220,000.

LIVERPOOL, November 20—2:00 p. m.—Sales of American 8,400 bales; uplands low middling clause November delivery 5 10-64, sellers; November and December delivery 5 9-64, buyers; December and January delivery 5 9-64, buyers; January and February delivery 5 10-64, value; February and March delivery 5 13 64, buyers; March and April delivery 5 16-64, buyers; April and May delivery 5 19-64, buyers; May and June delivery 5 23-64, value; June and July delivery 5 26 64, buyers; futures firm.

LIVERPOOL, November 20—5:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause November delivery 5 9-64, buyers; November and December delivery 5 8-64, sellers; December and January delivery 5 8-64, sellers; January and February delivery 5 9-64, sellers; February and March delivery 5 12-64, sellers; March and April delivery 5 15-64, buyers; April and May delivery 5 18 64, buyers; May and June delivery 5 21-64, buyers; June and July delivery 5 25-64, buyers; futures closed quiet and steady.

NEW YORK, November 20—Cotton steady; sales 552 bales; middling uplands 9 7-16; middling Orleans 9⅝; net receipts 805; gross 9,187; consolidated net receipts to-day 45,825; exports to Great Britain 28,665; to France 5,614; to continent 11,576.

Weekly—Net receipts 3,564; gross 42,145; exports to Great Britain 6,711; to France 843; to continent 7,812; sales 4,601; stock 147,752.

GALVESTON, November 20—Cotton easy; middling 9⅛; net receipts 4,326 bales; gross 4,325; sales 846; stock 85,498.

Weekly—Net receipts 34,679; gross 34,997; sales 7,241; exports to Great Britain 29,706; to France 4,771; to continent 948; coastwise 15,483.

NORFOLK, November 20—Cotton steady; middling 9 3-16; net receipts 4,797 bales; gross 4,797; stock 48,222; sales —.

Weekly—Net receipts 28,660; gross 28,660; sales 9,5 6; exports to Great Britain 8,106, coastwise 15,570.

BALTIMORE, November 20—Cotton quiet; middling 9 7-16; net receipts none; gross 1,211 bales; sales —; stock 18,784; sales to spinners —.

Weekly—Net receipts 1,870; gross 5,916; sales 410; exports to Great Britain 2,981; coastwise 850.

BOSTON, November 21—Cotton quiet; middling 9⅝; net receipts none; gross 756 bales; sales none; stock 6,310.

Weekly—Net receipts none; gross 6,110; sales none; exports to Great Britain 1,583.

WILMINGTON, November 20—Cotton firm; middling 9 1-16; net receipts 659 bales; gross 659; sales none; stock 18,526.

Weekly—Net receipts 13,738; gross 13,738; sales none; exports to Great Britain 1,805; coastwise 197.

PHILADELPHIA, November 20—Cotton dull; middling 9⅝; net receipts 968 bales; gross 1,113; sales none; stock 9,396.

Weekly—Net receipts 1,352; gross 4,887; sales none; exports to Great Britain 1,176.

SAVANNAH, November 20—Cotton dull but steady; middling 8⅞; net receipts 5,790 bales; gross 5,790; sales 2,200; stock 100,902.

Weekly—Net receipts 38,108; gross 38,415; sales 15,100; exports to France 1,100; to continent 24,895; coastwise 11,480.

NEW ORLEANS, November 20—Cotton in fair demand; middling 8 15-16; net receipts 18,045 bales; gross 18,330; sales 5,000; stock 237,918.

Weekly—Net receipts 102,771; gross 108,528; sales 45,890; exports to Great Britain 33,741; to France 28,517; to continent 25,505; coastwise 14,195.

MOBILE, November 20—Cotton quiet; middling 8 15-16; net receipts 1,678 bales; gross 1,843; sales 1,000; stock 24,094.

Weekly—Net receipts 9,697; gross 10 862; sales 4,100; exports coastwise 6,018.

MEMPHIS, November 20—Cotton steady; middling 9; net receipts 4,686 bales; shipments 2,635; sales 3,500; stock 86,822.

Weekly—Net receipts 31,192; shipments 28,196; sales 16,170; sales to spinners —.

AUGUSTA, November 20—Cotton quiet; middling 8 13-16; net receipts 1,173 bales; shipments —; sales 1,031; stock 20,134.

Weekly—Net recepts 8,062; shipments 3,099; sales 5,220; to spinners none.

CHARLESTON, November 20—Cotton steady; middling 9; net receipts 3,761 bales; gross 3,761; sales 800; stock 84,528.

Weekly—Net receipts 29,838; gross 29,878; sales 7.500; exports to Great Britain 4,473; to continent 22,412; coastwise 7,021.

MONTGOMERY, November 20—Cotton firm; middling 8⅝; net receipts of week 6,446 bales; shipments 8,495; stock of 1885, 14,093; 1884, 8,311; sales 8,495.

MACON, November 20—Cotton steady; middling 8⅝; net receipts of the week 2.837 bales; sales 3,700; stock of 1885, 4,769; 1884, 4,920; shipments 3,640.

COLUMBUS, November 20—Cotton in good demand; middling 8⅞; net receipts of the week 3,774 bales; shipments 2,413; sales 2,741; to spinners 1,000; stock 1885, 10,131.

NASHVILLE, November 20—Cotton quiet; middling 8⅞; net receipts of the week 2,454 bales; shipments 2,477; sales 1,920; to spinners 210; stock of 1885, 1,795; 1884, 3,759.

SELMA, November 20—Cotton steady; middling 8⅞; net receipts of the week 3,437 bales; shipments 2,860; stock 1885, 6,458.

ROME, November 20—Cotton in good demand; middling 8 13 16; net receipts of the week 4,474 bales; shipments 3,261; stock 6,452.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movements in Grain and Produce.

By telegraph to The Constitution.

CHICAGO, November 20—The wheat market was rather heavy and hesitating to-day, selling off sharply at the opening, but developing more strength toward the close of trading in the afternoon, closing ¼c under the latest figures of yesterday. Foreign news was watched closely, but the fact that consols were steady tended to make a weak feeling. The market opened ⅜@½c lower, influenced by less war like news and some disposition to realize, rallied ⅜c, sold off again on rumored peace news, advanced ⅝c, closing on the regular board easy and ⅛c lower. In the afternoon values improved ¼c and closed strong. Receipts continue moderate at the primary markets and shipments are small.

The corn market was rather steady. Fluctuations were slight and rather firm for near deliveries but easy for deferred futures. The range of fluctuations was narrow. Receipts show a moderate increase.

Oats were easier and the speculative market ¼ ⅜c lower.

There was active trading in pork, prices showing an early decline of 5@7½c, followed by an additional reduction of 15c, but prices rallied 10@12½c later and closed steady.

Lard declined 7½@10c early, rallied 2½@5c and closed steady.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, November 20 1885.

The following quotations indicate the fluctuation on the Chicago board of trade to-day:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing
WHEAT.				
November	89	89¼	89	89
December	89½	90	89⅝	89¾
PORK.				
November	9 05	9 05	9 00	9 00
December	9 05	9 05	9 00	9 00
CLEAR RIB SIDES.				
November	4 90	4 90	4 85	4 85

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, November 20—Flour—Best patent 6.00 @6.75; extra fancy $6.00@$6.25; fancy $5.50@$5.75; extra family $5.50; choice family $5.00@$5.25; family $4.50@$4.75; extra $4.25@$4.50. Wheat—No. 2 red $1.13@$1.15; No. 3 do. $1.05@$1.10. Bran—Large sacks $1.00; small $1.00. Corn Meal—Plain 65@67c; bolted 65@67c; pea meal 75. Grits—$3.75. Corn—St. Charles white 68c; No. 2 white 65; No. 2 white mixed 65c; No. 2 mixed 61c. Oats—Red rust proof 45@48c; No. 2 mixed 40@42½c. Rye, Georgia $1.10; Tennessee $1.10. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, 95c; small bales 95c; No. 1, large bales, 90; small bales 90c; clover 90c; wheat straw baled 75c. Peas—Red 75c; clay 75c; mixed 75c. Barley, $1.25.

BALTIMORE, November 20—Flour steady and quiet; Howard street and western superfine $3.00@$3.35; extra $3.50@$4.15; family $4.40@$5.00; city mills superfine $3.00@$3.35; extra $3.50@$4.15; Rio brands $5.00@$5.12. Wheat, southern steady and firm; light supply; western lower and dull; southern red 93@95; amber 98@$1.02; No. 1 Maryland 98¼; No. 2 western winter red December 92½ bid. Corn, southern steady; western lower, closing dull; southern white 48@51; yellow, new, 47@79; western mixed, new, November 49½ bid.

NEW YORK, November 20—Flour, southern firm; common to fair extra $3.60@$4.05; good to choice $4.10@$5.60. Wheat, spot lower and dull; southern red 97½; ungraded winter red 89@97½; No. 2 red 97½ in elevator; December 96⅝@97⅛. Corn, spot ¼@⅜c lower, closing steady; ungraded mixed 45@55; No. 2 54½ in elevator; November 54⅝@54⅝; December 54⅞@54⅞. Oats ⅛@⅜c lower and dull; No. 2 35@35¼. Hops unchanged; common to choice 7@15.

CHICAGO, November 20—Flour unchanged; southern winter $4.75@$5.00. Wheat quiet and averaged lower; No. 2 November 88⅝@89⅛; December 89@90; January 89⅞@90½; No. 2 red 93. Corn quiet but rather steady; cash 44¼; November 43⅜@44; year 42¼@42⅜; January 38⅝@38⅞. Oats easier; No. 2 cash 28, November 28⅛@28¼; December 28⅛@28⅜.

ST. LOUIS, November 20—Flour unchanged; family $3.70@$3.80; choice $4.00@$4.10; fancy $4.50@$4.90. Wheat dull, closing ⅛@⅜c below yesterday; No. 2 red fall cash 92⅞; November 95⅛@95⅝; December 96@96⅞. Corn lower and weak; No. 2 mixed cash 39⅞@40; November 37⅞@38. Oats lower and slow; No. 2 mixed cash 26¾ regular.

CINCINNATI, November 20—Flour weaker; family $4.0 @$4.25; fancy $4.50@$4.75. Wheat strong; No. 2 red winter 95@97. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 47. Oats strong; No. 2 mixed 30.

LOUISVILLE, November 20—Grain quiet and steady. Wheat, No. 2 red winter 95. Corn, No. 2 white 48. Oats, new No. 2 mixed 29½.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, November 20—Coffee—Fancy Rio 11½@12½; choice 11@11½; prime 10@10½; fair 9½@10; ordinary 8½@9c. Sugar—Cut loaf, bbls. and halves, 8⅞@8¾c; powdered, bbls. and halves 8¼@8⅜c; standard granulated 7⅝c; standard A 7½c; off A 7; white extra C 6⅞c; yellow do. 6¼@6⅜c; yellow C 6¼c. Syrups — New Orleans fancy kettle 55c; choice kettle 50c; prime kettle 45c; choice centrifugal 45c; prime cut 35@37c; fair do. 27@33c; fancy sugar syrup 50c; do. choice 45c; do. prime 30@33. Teas—Black 35@60; green 35@60. Nutmegs 75c. Cloves 25c. Allspice 10c. Cinnamon 25c. Sago 50c. African ginger 14c. Mace 80c. Pepper 19c. Crackers—Milk 7c; Boston butter 7½c; pearl oyster 6½c; X soda 4½c; XXX do. 5c. Candy—Assorted stick 9c. Mackerel—No. 1½ bbls $3.50; No. 3 bbls $6.50; ½ bbls, $3.25; kits 50; pails 50@55. Soap $2.00@$5.00 ₩ 100 cakes. Candles—Full weight 12½. Matches—Round wood, ₩ gross $1.13; ₩ 200 $1.74; ₩ 300 $3.50; ₩ 400 $4.50. Soda, in kegs 4½c; in boxes 6½c. Rice—Choice imported 6¾; prime 6; fair 5½. Salt—Liverpool $1.10; Virginia 85c. Cheese—Full cream 11½@12½c; factory 9@10c.

NEW ORLEANS, November 20—Coffee dull; Rio cargoes, common to prime 7@10. Sugar generally unchanged; some sales rather higher; Louisiana open kettle choice 5⅛; strictly prime 4⅞; good common to fair 4½@4⅝; Louisiana centrifugals active; plantation granulated 6 5-16; choice yellow clarified 5⅞@5⅝; prime yellow clarified 5⅛@5⅝; off white clarified 5⅛@5⅝; choice white 5¾@5 13 16. Molasses active but not quotably higher; Louisiana open kettle, choice 42; prime 33@35; good fair 28@30; good common 21@24; fair to prime 19@23; strictly prime 27@29; common to good common 15@17. Rice dull; Louisiana ordinary to good 3¼@5⅝.

NEW YORK, November 20—Coffee, fair Rio spot dull and easier at 8½; old and new No. 7 Rio spot 6 70: December 6.60@6 65. Sugar stronger and quiet; centrifugal 6 1-16; Muscovado 5 5-16; fair to good refining 5⅝@5⅞; refined firm; C 5⅛@5¼; extra C 5⅜@5½; white extra C 5¾; yellow 4⅞@5⅛; off A 5⅞; mould A 6⅝; standard A 6⅜; confectioners A 6⅜@6 7-16; cut loaf and crushed 7@7⅛; powdered 6⅝@7; granulated 6⅝@6¾; Cubes 6⅝. Molasses steady; Porto Rico 21½; Trinidad 19; New Orleans, 50@52 for choice and fancy. Rice steady; domestic 4@6.

CINCINNATI, November 20—Sugar firm and unchanged; hards refined 6⅝@7⅜; New Orleans 4¼@5¼.

CHICAGO, November 20—Sugar steady; cut loaf 7½@7¾; granulated 6¼; standard A 6⅞.

Provisions.

CHICAGO, November 20—Mess pork active and irregular; cash $9.05@$10.00; December $9.00@$9.07½; January $9 95@$10 12½. Lard quiet and easier; cash and December 6 20@6.22½; January 6.25@6.32½. Boxed meats steady; dry salted shoulders 3.80@3.85; short rib 4 85@4 95; long clear 5 20 @5.25; short clear 5.20@5 25

ST. LOUIS, November 20—Provisions quiet and weak. Pork $9.50 asked for new; January $10.75. Dry salted meats, boxed shoulders 3⅝@3⅞; long clear 4 90@4.95; short ribs 5.10@5.14; short clear 5.20@5.30. Bacon long clear 5.60@5.70; short rib 5 60@5.67½; short clear 5.95@6.00; hams 9¼@10½. Lard active at 6⅛.

NEW YORK, November 20—Pork firm and very quiet; no sales; mess spot $10.25@$10.50 for inspected. Middles dull; long clear 5⅜. Lard 6@8 points lower and less active; contract grade spot 6.50; December 6 50@6.51.

CINCINNATI, November 20—Pork easier at $9.75. Lard stronger; prime steam 6 20. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 3½; partly salted short rib 5.00. Bacon nominally unchanged; shoulders 3⅝; short ribs 5¾; short clear 6⅛.

LOUISVILLE, November 20—Provisions quiet. Mess pork $9.50. Bulk meats, clear ribs 5⅛; clear sides 5⅜; shoulders 4. Bacon, clear ribs nominal; clear sides 6¼; shoulders nominal; hams, sugar-cured, 10. Lard, choice 8.

ATLANTA, November 20—Bellies 7½c; clear rib sides 5¾c; smoked shoulders 5c; sugar-cured shoulders 7½c. Sugar-cured hams, large average, 12c; small do. 12½c. Lard—Leaf tierces, 9@9¼; refined 7¼c.

Wines, Liquors, Etc.

ATLANTA, November 20—Market steady. Corn whisky, rectified $1.00@$1.40; rye, rectified, $1.10@$1.50; rye and Bourbon medium $1.50@$2.00; rum, rectified, $1.25@$1.75; New England $1.75@$2.50; St. Croix $4.00; Jamaica $3.50@$4.50; gin, domestic, $1.50@$2.50; imported $3.00@$4.50; Cognac brandy, domestic, $1.50@$2.50; imported $5.00@$8.00; copper distilled corn whisky, Georgia made, $1.75; apple and peach brandy $2.00@$3.00; cherry and ginger brandy $1.00@$1.50; port wine $1.50@$6.00 owing to quality; sherry $1.50@$6.00; catawba $1.25@$1.75; scuppernong $1.00@$1.25.

CINCINNATI, November 20—Whisky steady at $1.09.

ST. LOUIS, November 20—Whisky steady at $1.10.

CHICAGO, November 20—Whisky steady at $1.15

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, November 20—Turpentine firm at 34½; rosin firm; strained 80; good strained 85; tar firm at $1.10; crude turpentine steady; hards $1.00; yellow dip and virgin $1.50.

SAVANNAH, November 20—Turpentine 34½ bid; 35 asked; sales 100 barrels; rosin firm; strained and good strained $1.00@$1.05; sales 100 barrels.

CHARLESTON, November 20—Turpentine 34½ bid; 35 asked; rosin, strained 80; good strained 85@90.

NEW YORK, November 20—Rosin dull at $1.02½@$1.12½; turpentine firmer at 37.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, November 20—Apples—$1.50@$2.50 ₩ bbl. Lemons—$3.00@$3.50 ₩ box; Florida lemons $2.00@$3.00. Oranges—$2.50@$3.00 ₩ box; $5.00@$6.00 ₩ bbl. Coconuts—3½@4c. Pineapples—None. Bananas—$1.00@$2.00. Figs—16@18c. Raisins—₩ box $2.75; new London $3.75; ½ box $1.75; ¼ box 90c. Currants—7½@8c. Cranberries—60c ₩ gal; $14.00 ₩ bbl. California Pars—$5.00 ₩ box. Citron—25@40c. Almonds—20. Pecans—12, Brazils—10. Filberts—15@16. Walnuts—15c. Dried Fruit—Peaches 2@3c; apples 2c.

Hardware.

ATLANTA, November 20—Market steady. Horse shoes $4.00; mule shoes $5.00; horse-shoe nails 12½@20. Iron-bound hames $4.00. Trace-chains 30@70. Ames' shovels $9.50. Spades $9.00@$13.00. Axes $7.00@10.00 ₩ doz. Cotton cards $4.00@$5.00. Well buckets $4.00. Cotton rope 15. Swede iron 5c; rolled (or merchant bar) 2½ rate. Cast-steel 15c Nails $2.40. Glidden barbed wire, galvanized, 8 ½c; painted 6c. Powder, rifle $4.00; blasting $2.75 Bar-lead 7c; shot $1.85.

Live Stock.

ATLANTA, November 20—Dealers' report a good trade in live stock. The following prices are current to-day: Horses, plug, $65@$110; good medium $125@$165; good drawing $175@$225; extra good drawing $250@$300. Mules, good medium $125@$150; extra medium $150@$175; extra $170@$2.25.

CINCINNATI, November 20—Hogs steady; common and light $2.90@$3.60; packing and butchers $3.50@$3.80

Country Produce.

ATLANTA November 20—Eggs—20@22½c. Butter—Jersey 28@30c; choice Tennessee 15@22½c. Poultry—Hens 22½@25; chickens 12½@20c; cocks 20c; ducks 20c; dressed chickens 10@18c; turkeys 11@12½c. Irish Potatoes—$1.75@$2.00 ₩ bbl. Sweet Potatoes—30@40c. Honey—Strained 9@12½c; in the comb 12½c. Onions—$2 50@$3.00. Cabbage—1½@2c.

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, November 20—Leather—Steady; G. D. 22@25; P. D. 21@24c; best 25@28c; whiteoak sole 40c; harness leather 30@38c; black upper 35@40

ATLANTA, November 20—Bagging—Jute, 1½ lbs, 10½c; 1¾ lbs 10¾c. Ties—Delta $1.35; arrow $1.30; pieced $1.15.

Office PAD and DIARY COMBINED.

A Desk Pad, arranged with movable Blotters, made in a substantial manner. A Diary interleaved with blotting paper, and containing accurate tabulated printed matter suitable to the ready reference and wants of a business man. Large roomy spaces, fine linen paper. A Banker's calendar for calculating maturity of business, paper, etc. All so arranged as to be detached from the Pad and new Diary substituted at end of current year. Combined forming an article at once valuable to the counting room, and supplying a want long felt, and furnished for one half the cost of a separate Pad and Diary as heretofore. Size, 11x16½ in. $1, postage 30 cents; size, 15x21 in. $1.50, postage 60 cents. Order of your bookseller and save postage. Active agents wanted; apply at once. D. R. NIVER, 10 N. Pearl st., Albany, N.Y. 9 26 5tsa

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S office, September 4, 1885—Michael K. Murphy, executor of the will of Bridget Doyle, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in December next, why said executor should not be discharged from said trust.

1aw3mos W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S office, September 4, 1885—A. G. Chisolm, administrator of estate of Sarah Harrison, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in December next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.

W. L. CALHOUN,
1aw3mos Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S office, October 2d, 1885. John Y. Flowers, executor of the will of James F. Trimble, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in January next, why said executor should not be discharged from said trust.

W. L. CALHOUN,
1aw3mos Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S office, September 4th, 1885—William A. Martin administrator on the estate of Elvira Martin, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in December next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust

W. L. CALHOUN,
Sept 5, 1aw3m Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S office, October 2d, 1885—George S. Johnson, administrator of Willis A. Johnson, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in January next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust

W. L. CALHOUN,
1aw3mos Ordinary.

MANHOOD when lost from Abuse, Excesses, Vice, &c. quickly and secretly restored, full Vigor and Potency, by the French Hospital Treatment. No Drugging. Send for Illustrated Work (sealed). 6 Consulting Physicians. "A noted and reliable medical firm."—Tribune & Farmer. CIVIALE AGENCY, No. 174 Fulton Street, New York.

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DEAFNESS its CAUSES and CURE, by one who was deaf twenty-eight years. Treated by most of the noted specialists of the day with no benefit. Cured himself in three months, and since then hundreds of others by same process. A plain, simple and successful home treatment. Address T. S. PAGE, 128 East 26th st. York City.

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GUINN'S PIONEER BLOOD RENEWER

Doctor's Certificate—Cancer, Skin Disease and Rheumatism,

Several years ago a cancerous ulcer made its appearance on my chin. Three years ago it sloughed out, but last spring returned. Soon after the cancer appeared, my skin became diseased—any slight wound or bruise would inflame, spread and make an ugly sore. Rough places and heavy black scales formed on my hands and face. Last October I was attacked with rheumatism in my feet, ankles, knees and hips, which became so stiff, swollen and sore, and the muscles so much contracted that it was impossible for me to straighten myself. In this terrible condition, no medicine gave me any relief—my appetite and strength failed and I became completely helpless. In this almost hopeless condition I determined to try GUINN'S PIONEER BLOOD RENEWER. I procured a supply and began the use of it. I used it about one month, and I so much improved that I began to walk about with the aid of crutches. The cancer on my chin entirely disappeared. The black heavy scales that had formed on my face and hands fell off, and my skin became clear, smooth and healthy. I would also state that for several years I have used this medicine in my practice in the treatment of glandular and skin diseases, and I have never know it to fail to cure any case where it has been used according to directions. I do, therefore, most cheerfully recommend it to all who may be afflicted with any of the diseases for which it is prescribed.

Griffin, Ga. J. L. STEVENSON, M. D.

The above certificates are but a few instances of thousands in our possession, showing sufferers who have been relieved of every form of blood and skin diseases, female complaints, dyspepsia, syphilis, mercurial rheumatism, blood poison and malaria.

For full information our free pamphlet on blood and skin diseases will be furnished on application to the MACON MEDICINE CO, Macon, Ga.

Sold in powdered form, easy to prepare at home, with or without spirits; small size 25 cents, large size $1 00, mailed to any address on receipt of price. Liquid form, small size $1.00, large size $1.75.

Oct. 24 d&w 1m.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—ORDINARY'S Office, November 6th, 1885. George W. Adair, administrator of W. C. Moore, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in February next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said administration.

W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
nov 7, law 3 mos.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—ORDINARY'S Office, November 6th, 1885. Thomas M. Martin, administrator of Julia A. Wood, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in February next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said administration.

W L CALHOUN, Ordinary.
nov 7, law 3 mos.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—ORDINARY'S Office, November 6th, 1885. Stephen A. Ryan, administrator of the estate of Sarah E Eddleman, deceased, has applied for leave to sell the land of said deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in December next, else leave will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.

W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
nov 7, 14, 21, 28, dec 5.

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W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
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GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—BY VIRTUE of an order signed October 24th, 1885, by Judge William R. Hammond, Judge of the Superior Court of Fulton county, and in pursuance of a writ issued by the Clerk of said Court, on petition of Mildred M. Almand, formerly Mildred M. Barton, for partition or sale of the property of Eliza Barton, deceased, we will sell before the courthouse at public outcry, between the legal hours of sale on the first Tuesday in December, 1885, the following property, to-wit: One lot of land in the 14th district of Fulton county, land lot seventy-six; city lot eighteen, on the east side of Crew street, now South avenue, in the city of Atlanta, fronting one hundred feet on said street and running back about two hundred feet; the same being the property of Mildred M. Almand, Charles H. Barton, and Catherine E. Barton, heirs at law of Eliza Barton, deceased, and tenants in common.

E. T. ALLEN,
W. H. RHETT,
D. W. STALLINGS,
Commissioners.

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GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—COURT OF Ordinary, Chambers, November 6th, 1885. To the heirs at law of Fanny B. Douglass, late of said county, deceased: Robert O. Douglass having duly filed his petition for the probate of the last will and testament of the said deceased, you are hereby notified to be and appear at the next term of said Court of Ordinary, to be held on the first Monday in December next, as said will of said deceased will then be offered for probate in solemn form.

W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
nov 7, 14, 21, 28, dec 5.

ELECTION NOTICE.

GEORGIA—FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S office, Atlanta, October 23, 1885—Application by written petition having been made to the undersigned, ordinary of said county, for an election, in said county, under the provisions of an act to provide for preventing the evils of intemperance, by local option in any county in this state, by submitting the question of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, to the qualified voters of such county, etc.; "and it appearing from the tax books of 1884, that said petition has been signed by one tenth of the voters, who are qualified to vote for members of the general assembly, in this county, it is, therefore, ordered that, under and in pursuance of said act, an election be held, at the places for holding elections of members of the general assembly, in this county, on Wednesday, the twenty-fifth day of November, 1885, to determine whether, or not, such spirituous liquors, as are mentioned in the sixth section of said act, shall be sold within the limits of said county of Fulton. It is further ordered that notice of said election be given by the publication of this order in the Atlanta Constitution once a week for four weeks as said act requires. Done officially,

W. L. CALHOUN
Ordinary.

Oct 24–31. Nov 7 14 21.

O. A. SMITH

MANUFACTURER OF

Sulphuric Acid

66 Deg, Oil Vitriol,

AND OTHER CHEMICALS.

Office, 15 N. Forsyth, corner Walton, Atlanta, Ga

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Manufacturer of

Roofing and Paving Materials,

Tarred Roofing and Sheathing Felts,

PERFECTION BRAND OF

READY ROOFING.

Ordinary 2 and 3-Ply Roofing,

ROOF COATINGS, VARNISH, Etc.

No. 15 Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.

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Silverware.

172 W. Baltimore St.

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L.S.L.

CAPITAL PRIZE $150,000.

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COMMISSIONERS.

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200 "	200	40,000
600 "	100	60,000
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100 " "	75	7,500
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Washington, D. C.

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NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.,

OR

LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK
New Orleans, La.
STATE NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.
GERMANIA NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.

TO WEAK MEN suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, lost manhood, etc. I will send you a valuable treatise upon the above diseases, also directions for self-cure, free of charge. Address Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

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To the Public.

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SAM P. JONES.

THE ONLY AUTHORIZED EDITION.

12 mo. Pamphlet, Wood Cut Portrait on Cover, 50 cents.

12 mo. Muslin, with Steel Engraving of Author, $1.00.

By mail to any address on receipt of price.

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Nashville, Tenn.

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This BELT or Regenerator is made expressly for the cure of derangements of the generative organs. There is no mistake about this instrument, the continuous stream of ELECTRICITY permeating through the parts must restore them to healthy action. Do not confound this with Electric Belts advertised to cure all ills from head to toe. It is for the ONE specific purpose. For circulars giving full information, address Cheever Electric Belt Co., 103 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

PICTURE FRAMES,

Artists Materials,

ART NOVELTIES.

E. A. HORNE & CO.,
19 Kimball House.
(Adjoining Ladies Entrance.)

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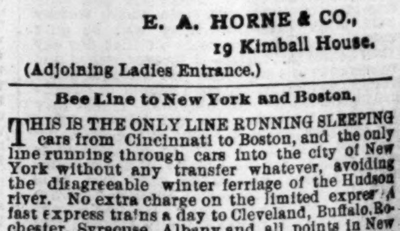
THIS IS THE ONLY LINE RUNNING SLEEPING cars from Cincinnati to Boston, and the only line running through cars into the city of New York without any transfer whatever, avoiding the disagreeable winter ferriage of the Hudson river. No extra charge on the limited express. 4 fast express trains a day to Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Albany and all points in New York, New England and Canada; ask your ticket agent for map and folder, or address J. E. Reeves, Gen'l Southern Agent, Cincinnati, O. aug20dly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A SAD STORY.

A MOTHER LEAVES HER TWO CHILDREN.

Upon the World and Enters Upon a Life of Shame—The Children are Taken in Charge by Chief Connolly and are Placed in the Benevolent Home—Where They Will Stay.

Two bright, pretty children, one a boy of nine, the other a girl of seven years, for whom homes are wanted, are now domiciled at the benevolent home, on Waverly place.

These children have a sad history.

They are Willie Cooley and Jennie Cooley, brother and sister. Their father has deserted them and their mother has cast them upon the cold charity of the world.

WHO THEY ARE.

Six months ago Mrs. Cooley, the mother of the children, was a respected member of society. She had a pleasant home and was the center of a happy family. Today she is leading a life of shame in one of the lowest and most disreputable bagnios in the city.

The woman is about thirty-five years of age and is moderately good looking. A year ago she lived near the East Tennessee shops. Her husband was night watchman for the railroad at that point, and at that time was presumed to be an industrious and deserving man. He and his wife had

THE RESPECT AND CONFIDENCE OF ALL

who knew them, and among the families who resided in that locality none were more pleasantly situated than the Cooleys.

While living near the East Tennessee shops Mrs. Cooley became the heroine of a thrilling adventure which made her name a household word in Atlanta for a few days. One night while Cooley was away from home attending to his duties, a negro man who knew that the woman was alone made several desperate efforts to enter the house, and finally succeeded. Soon after dark the negro came to the house and

ASKED THE WOMAN FOR A MATCH,

but fearing the negro's motive, she refused to open the door. Later the negro appeared at the door again, and sought to gain admission by representing that he was the bearer of a note from the woman's husband, but again he failed. Again, he tried to get in on some other ruse, and again he was driven away. After the negro left the house the last time the woman laid a pistol on a shelf near her bed and retired. She soon fell asleep and slept soundly until she was awakened by a knock on the door. When she opened her eyes

THE MOON WAS SHINING BRIGHTLY,

and in her half-awake, half-asleep condition the woman, thinking that her husband had returned from work, sprang from her bed and opened the door. Instantly the negro sprang in, and grabbing the woman in his arms, raised her off the floor. At that instant she thought of the pistol on the shelf. The shelf was in reach, and throwing out her hand she caught the pistol. As quick as lightning she pressed the muzzle against the negro's head and pulled the trigger. There was a bright flash and

A DEAFENING REPORT,

and the negro relaxed his hold upon her and dropped to the floor. The woman fell too, but before she could move the negro had gained his feet and was moving rapidly away. The woman fired several times at him as he ran, and for a long time it was generally believed that a dead negro would be found some time in the woods about the place.

This is the woman, so full of nerve, who is now leading a life of shame in Atlanta.

HER HUSBAND DESERTS HER.

Several months after Mrs. Cooley's encounter with the midnight assailant, the man she had called husband repudiated his marriage vows and skipped, leaving her in a destitute condition. Her husband's departure was reported to Chief Connolly, and several efforts were made to find Cooley but without success, and in a short time the woman and her name passed out of mind only to be recalled yesterday.

Early yesterday morning Chief Connolly was notified that the woman was an inmate of a disreputable house, and that her two children were

LIVING WITH SOME NEGROES,

and that they were cared for in an indifferent manner. The chief's informant painted a rough picture of their daily life, and which induced him to investigate the matter. In the investigation he ascertained that when the woman entered the house she carried the children with her and kept them under the same roof until the woman in charge of the house made her send them away. The mother then secured board for her children with the negro woman, and after they were removed from the house abandoned them altogether. The chief

TRIED TO DISSUADE THE WOMAN

from her present career, but she turned a deaf ear to his appeal, and said that she had considered well the step before she took it. After seeing that the woman was determined in her course, the chief decided to take charge of the children and remove them from her influence. He so informed her, but the information gave her pleasure, and with a happy smile she told the chief to take the children. He did so, and they are now at the Benevolent home, and

ARE BEING WELL CARED FOR.

They will remain their until good homes are obtained for them, if possible, by adoption.

The boy is an extremely bright child. He is a stout, well made fellow, with an abundance of light hair, pretty blue eyes and thin lips. The girl is a modest, shy little creature, with dark hair and dark eyes.

AMONG THE LAW BREAKERS.

Matt Cross Goes to the Rock Pile—Jeff O'Neil Arrested.

Matt Cross, the negro who raised the row on Fort street, and then threw all the potatoes into the can of lard, was arraigned in police court yesterday morning. The evidence against Cross was conclusive, and Judge Anderson gave him seven dollars and cost. Cross could not ante, and went to the rock pile for fifteen days and a half.

Jeff O'Neil was arrested yesterday morning by Patrolman Tom Thompson and was subsequently sent to jail. O'Neil was arrested upon a warrant charging him with larceny after trust, and at his preliminary trial yesterday afternoon it was shown that O'Neil had obtained a pair of breeches from a man named Johnson, and by the nature of the contract between the parties, O'Neil was guilty of larceny after trust. He went up.

William Pratt was arrested on a warrant by Patrolman Chapman and Stenit.

Morgie Jones, a bright mulatto girl, who has been working for a Mrs. Bell, on South Pryor street, was yesterday sent to a store with a five dollar bill. She failed to return, and was arrested late yesterday afternoon by Captain Crim. She is booked for larceny after trust.

Frank Elliott, a negro who is suspected as a horse thief, occupies a cell in the city prison, awaiting answers to telegrams from Chattanooga.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

OCTOBER TERM, 1885.

ATLANTA, November 20, 1885.

List of circuits, showing the number of cases remaining undisposed of:

Macon	15	Middle	11
Flint	15	Ocmulgee	13
Coweta	9	Brunswick	14
Rome	27	Eastern	30
Cherokee	15	Northern	14
Augusta	28	Atlanta	41

MACON CIRCUIT.

Nos. 8 and 9. Argument concluded.

No. 10. Jemison vs. Southwestern railroad. Case, from Bibb. Argued. S. H. Jemison, in propria persons, for plaintiff in error. Lyon & Gresham, for defendant.

No. 11. Allen vs. Napier et al., executors. Ejectment, from Bibb Argued. R. W. Stubbs; J. H. Toole; W. H. Wylly, for plaintiff in error. H. F. Strohecker; W. Dessau, for defendants.

No. 12. Central railroad vs. Russell. Case, from Bibb. Lyon & Gresham, for plaintiff in error. Gustin & Hall, for defendant.

Pending argument of Mr. Lyon, the court adjourned to 9:30 o'clock this morning.

Not Prohibited.

If you rent our iron and glass front store, 50x120 suitable for wholesale or retail, in the very heart of Birmingham. Also two stores 25x120, similarly located. Address Wilson & Ingram, Birmingham, Ala. 7t

DEATH OF COLONEL D. P. ELLIS.

After a Short Illness He Dies at His Home on Merritt's Avenue.

Colonel D. P. Ellis is dead.

Yesterday at noon the news of the death of this well known gentleman and citizen of Atlanta was announced upon the streets of this city.

General expressions of regret were heard upon every hand, for all who knew the deceased respected and admired him.

For the past six or eight years Colonel Ellis has suffered periodically with rheumatism, and two weeks ago he had an attack which caused him to take his bed, and he suffered excruciating pain. Last Sunday and Monday he was so much better that he was able to walk about his room without assistance. He said to everyone who visited him that he was much better and would be out upon the streets in a few days. He appeared in a happy and cheerful frame of mind and chatted and joked with everyone.

Monday Mr. Frank Logan, who was visiting at the house, was invited by Colonel Ellis to come to his room, which was above stairs. When Mr. Logan reached the room the colonel chatted pleasantly for a short time and then began to tell Mr. Logan a joke on an intimate friend. Suddenly the countenance of Colonel Ellis changed, but Mr. Logan thought he was only imitating the man upon whom he was relating the joke, but Mr. Logan soon discovered that Colonel Ellis was very sick. Upon a closer examination, he saw that his friend was paralyzed. The family was notified, and Dr. Alexander was sent for. The doctor responded promptly, and as soon as he reached the bedside of Colonel Ellis he pronounced it paralysis.

Colonel Ellis's son, Mr. F. S. Ellis, was in Macon on a business trip for his house in New York, and a dispatch was sent him announcing the serious illness of his father. Mr. Ellis arrived in the city Wednesday. The family became very much alarmed and Dr. Pinckney was called in to act with Dr. Alexander. Thursday the two physicians held a consultation and it was decided that Colonel Ellis was affected with rheumatic minigetis of the spinal chord, and that it was a severe attack. The physicians told the family that there was little hope for his recovery. The diagnosis of the case proved correct. The patient gradually sank until six o'clock yesterday morning when a very decided change for the worse took place. He lingered till noon when his soul took flight to the spirit land, surrounded by his loved ones.

Colonel Ellis was born in Geneva, Ontario county, New York, in 1814, on the 6th day of December. He came to Georgia and settled in Upson county. He was educated there by William Sewell, the then secretary of the state. He began business in Macon at the age of twenty years. He lived in Macon eight years, when he moved to Columbus, Ga. In that place he did a warehouse and commission business for nearly forty years. In 1875 he moved to Atlanta and engaged in the auction and commission business, but on account of failing health for the past six years he retired almost exclusively from business. Colonel Ellis was twice married. His last wife was a Miss Osborn, of Columbus. To these seven children were born, and all, save one, are still living. In December, 1876, his son, D. P. Ellis, Jr., died after a short illness. On Christmas day he was buried in Oakland cemetery. He was just twenty-one years old on that day, and was one of the brightest young men Atlanta had ever known. Colonel Ellis's eldest son is now in California. His eldest daughter is Mrs. D. M Bain. Mr. Ossie Ellis is his youngest son, and Misses Madge and Pauline his youngest daughters. To his children he was loving and devoted — every wish gratified and their pleasure was his. He was cheerful and agreeable, a kind word for every one. In this city, where he had only spent the latter part of his life, he made many and strong friends. In the city of Columbus, where he lived for nearly forty years, his friends were numberless, and he was known and liked by all.

The funeral services will be held this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at his late residence, corner Merritt's avenue and Collins street. The exercises will be conducted by Rev. C. M. Beckwith.

The following gentlemen will act as pallbearers:

Mr. J. M. Hill, Mr. John Silvey, Dr. Spalding, Dr. Delbridge, Mr. H. Y. Snow, Mr. Henry Powers, Mr. C. B. Howard, Mr. H. C. Mitchell.

The remains will be interred in Oakland by the side of his first wife and son.

A good citizen has fallen asleep.

Niagara Last Night.

"Niagara the Adventuress" was presented at De Give's opera house last night. It is a romantic drama of four acts, written by Edward E. Kidder. The play engages the attention of the audience from first to last, and the dramatic and comic are happily mingled throughout.

Miss Rose Eytinge, the star of the company, appeared in the part of "Giuditta Orrina," an Italian adventuress. Miss Eytinge displayed a considerable amount of talent in her difficult role. Miss Stella Tenton as "Ricca," a mountain waif, did very nicely. Mr. Charles Stanley as "Nosh Lott," an American inventor, acted to the entire satisfaction of every one present, while Mr. Henry Dalton, Augusta Raymond and several others played their respective roles very well indeed.

The play is, all in all, a good one, and the scenery is very pretty.

Niagara will be presented this evening at matinee, and again tonight.

Skipped by the Light of the Moon.

From the Moskegon Chronicle, September 2.

Had the large audience at the opera house last night met there without expecting to hear anything so very very funny it would doubtless have accorded to this comedy a more uproarious and sidesplitting reception than was the case. The play had been advertised as so superlatively funny and people had been assured beforehand that they would laugh so vociferously, that the audience was on its guard against being too easily amused. But all such precautions were of no avail. It was funny and people would laugh. They couldn't keep from it. When Crackle and Dingle had fairly become involved in a perfect labyrinth of ridiculous situations which were constantly changing all the time, portrayed through a shifting kaleidoscope of wit, fun, jest and take-off, it was funny, so funny that the longest face was all broken up in laughter, and the more easily amused made the hall ring with their shouts of merriment. It would be impossible to justly describe the play or the way it was played, Such fun must be seen to be appreciated. The leading characters were admirably taken by Fred Lennox and Walter Lennox, Jr., and the balance of the cast was well assigned.

CITY ITEMS.

At a business meeting of the W. C. T. U. Thursday it was decided, by the advice of the mayor of our city, to give up having the boys march in procession before election.

Colonel John H. Seals's speech on prohibition and anti-prohibition will be distributed through the city today and tomorrow. Secure a copy and read it.

A punster, who seemed to have lost his voice, being asked what ailed him, replied that he had been fighting with a cough all night and was hoarse de combat. A few doses of Red Star Cough cure would have relieved him. Its efficacy is wonderful.

Illicit Liquor Makers.

Yesterday in the district court of the United States, before Judge McCay, Thomas Seymour, of Chattooga, and John Florence, of Franklin, were arraigned on the charge of illicit removing and concealing. Both pleaded guilty, and their sentences were suspended.

Commissioner Resigned.

Yesterday, in the circuit court of the United States, the resignation of B. F. Culp, United States commissioner at Athens, was tendered and accepted. His successor has not yet been appointed

A barrel of Lagomarsino's pure candy for 5 cents.

STILSON. Jeweler.
Reliable Goods, Fair Dea ling and Bottom Prices
53 WHITEHALL STR EET ATLANTA GA.

MY STO CK OF
Fall and Wi nter Clothing
IS COMPLETE IN A LL DEPARTMENTS.
Suits for Men, B oys and Children
IN GREAT VARIETY.
I WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.
GE ORGE MUSE,
38 Whitehall Street.

ASK FOR AND USE DRU MMOND'S HORSE-SHOE,
"J. T" or Big Chunk and Natural Leaf Tobacco,
THE ONLY GENUINE NATURAL LEAF,
And Don't Y ou Forget It!
REISER & STERN, GUCKENHEIMER & SON, }SAVANNAH. TANNER, CURRIER & HEATH, ATLANTA.

LOANS.

I have received notice from a client that he has

Sixty Thousand Dollars

TO LOAN.

On choice Central Real Estate in this city.

Loans made for 5 years and at greatly reduced rates.

C. P. N. BARKER,
31½ Peachtree.
nov—dlm un muse n r m

The Men Who Indorse It.

Dr. H. C. Hornady, well known in Atlanta, and a prominent Baptist minister, writes:

I am clearly of the opinion that Swift's Specific is one of the best Alteratives and Blood Purifiers in existence, and I take pleasure in recommending its curative qualities to others afflicted as I was.

Major Sidney Herbert, editor of the Southern Cultivator, Atlanta, Ga., who suffered from rheumatism many years, says:

"After taking half a dozen bottles I found that the disease was entirely driven out of my system, and a permanent cure secured."

Mr. C. G. Spencer, Superintendent Gas Light company, Rome, Ga., says:

"Swift's Specific saved my life when everybody thought I was doomed to die in a very short time with malarial poison."

Mr. J. A. Smith, a prominent citizen of Gainesville, gives a strong indorsement of Swift's Specific. So does M. D. Wilson and W. R. Reed, who live in Hall county.

We have hundreds of other names, more or less prominent, in every section of the United States, giving their unqualified indorsement to the value of this wonderful remedy. One of the best evidences of the merits of Swift's Specific is that the demand in Georgia and at its immediate home is greater now than at any former period of its history. The sales of the past year exceed those of any previous year, and the demand is constantly increasing all over the country.

The Boys' Department

is a main feature of our establishment. The reason of its popularity we charge no fancy prices for reliable and stylish goods. A polo cap given with every suit or overcoat. Eiseman Bros., 55 Whitehall street.

The organ recital this afternoon is intended to afford ladies and children who could not attend the evening recitals an opportunity to hear Mr. and Mrs. Salter, who will leave the city Sunday evening.

The selections for this afternoon will be of a most pleasing character, and all who can do so should attend.

We Manufacture

Every stitch of clothing we sell, consequently have the advantage of all retailers, who are compelled to pay a profit to the manufacturer. Eiseman Bros., 55 Whitehall, Manufactory, 14 S. Howard street, Baltimore.

The Sciple Boys in Trouble.

This prosperous firm of young men are greatly distressed for fear they cannot accommodate the constantly increasing crowds for their fine Jellico lump coal. The only way out of it boy, is to put on more drays, Loyd, just below Markham house.

Professor and Mrs. Salter will both appear at the organ recital this afternoon at 2 o'clock in a programme specially arranged for this occasion.

Being Manufacturers,

We not alone sell clothing cheaper, but excel in style, fit and workmanship. Eiseman Bros., 55 Whitehall street; manufactory, 14 S. Howard street, Baltimore.

HAVE YOU MONEY TO INVEST?

If so, do not be satisfied with low rates of interest when you can have

EIGHT PER CENT NET.

With your money secured by a First Mortgage upon some of the choicest Real Estate in the city of Atlanta; or, if preferred, the Best Farm Lands in the State of Georgia, worth in every instance three times the amount loaned. I have been exclusively engaged in the special business of negotiating this class of loans for Twenty Years—in Northwest (State of Iowa) up to 1880 and since 1880 here in Atlanta.

Complete abstracts of title by competent attorneys and all interest and principal collected without a cent of expense to lenders. I use coupon notes, making them as convenient as government bonds.

Investors are invited to call and have a talk, whether they desire to invest or not. Testimonials from people who have loaned through me for years are on file in my office.

C. P. N. BARKER,
31½ Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.
y

HEADQUARTERS FOR Boots, Shoes and Hats,

McKeldin & Carlton

35 Peachtree Street.

New stock of fine shoes. Ladies' English Waukenphanst shoes. Our imported shoes from 'Drial et Cie, Paris, are the finest ever brought south. Boy's, Misses and Children's Shoes of all kinds, best school shoes made. We have the best $2.00 and $3.00 shoes for men and ladies ever offered to the trade of Atlanta. Fine silk, stiff and soft hats in all new styles. Largest stock of shoes and slippers in the city.

McKELDIN & CARLTON,
35 Peachtree st,

Wall Paper.

Elegant Goods. Fine Artists. Low Prices. For Artistic Designs go to THORNTON'S.

Lincrusta Walton a Specialty.

Picture Frames

Large Stock Arriving.
All Orders Filled Low.

Regilding Old Frames a Specialiy.

STATIONERY.

The best stock in the State to select from. Bankrupt and forced sale goods. Try me.

A visit to my elegant store at No. 28 Whitehall, will be a pleasure as well as profitable to any one wishing goods in my line. I occupy the basement, first and second floors, all filled with Staple and Fine Wall Paper, Picture Frames and Stationery.

E. H. THORNTON,
28 Whitehall Street.
oct4—dlf 7p nu muse

Announcement.

CITIZENS' TICKET.

For Alderman:
CHAS. A. COLLIER.
For Council:
First ward,
WM. KINYON.
Second Ward,
I. S. MITCHELL.
Third Ward,
E. A. ANGIER.
Fourth Ward,
A. L. GREEN.
Fifth Ward,
JAMES BELL.
Sixth Ward,
DR. G. G. ROY.

Election December 2d, 1885.

I am a candidate for the office of Tax Collector of Fulton county, and respectfully solicit the votes of my fellow citizens. C. W. Wells will be associated with me in the office if elected on the 30th December, 1885. JAMES M. WILSON.
d til d

JOHN T. HALL is a candidate for Tax Collector. If elected J. H. ROBINSON, formerly with Judge Clayton, will be his assistant.

I am a candidate for the office of tax collector of Fulton county. Having been appointed by the county commissioners to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge W. W. Clayton, and entered upon the duties of the office. My time will be closely occupied with the duties pertaining to it until the time appointed for the election, and will not have but little time to canvass for votes. I therefore respectfully ask my friends and citizens generally to bear me in mind and give me their support for the office on the day of election. Mr. J. M. McAfee is associated with me in the office. W. A. POWELL.
Election Wednesday, December 30th, 1885.
aug30td

The organ recital this afternoon, two o'clock, at First Methodist church, will be attractive and pleasant.

Our

Constantly increasing business tells us that the people know that it is to their interest to buy of manufacturers. Eiseman Bros., 55 Whitehall; manufactory, 14 S. Howard street, Baltimore.

Ladies and children will have an opportunity by attending the recital at First Methodist church this afternoon at 2 o'clock to hear the new grand organ.

Lagomarsino has in stock one hundred thousand bls. of candy.

The Great Organ.

Quite a treat will be offered the children this evening at the First M. E. church to hear fine music. Admission 25 cents.

Jas. A. Anderson & Co.

TAILOR-MADE, FORM FITTING

Overcoats and Suits

FOR MEN AND BOYS.

Men's Overcoats
All-wool, $5 to $25.

MEN'S SUITS, All-wool,
$7 to $25.

BOY'S SUITS.
$3.50 to $15.

Boy's Overcoats
$3.50 to $12.

Our Underwear and Hosiery cannot be equalled.

FURNISHING GOODS

Consisting of Neckwear, Handkerchiefs, Shirts, Collars, Drawers, Scarf Pins, Cuffs and Collars, the largest in the city.

JAS. A. ANDERSON & CO.
41 WHITEHALL STREET.

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.

This is no "Fence Question," for if you will only condescend to leave your position for a few minutes and visit our store, you will find our bargains and low prices leading the day.

Insurance Rates Reduced

—BY THE—

Atlanta Home Ins. Co.

THE ATLANTA ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE agents, having ordered a cut on dwelling rates, and having declined to extend the same benefits to to those who pay premiums on other city property, thus discriminating against the business portion of the city, I will from this date make an equal discount on the premiums of all classes of property insured by me in the city. Annual policies will be issued in the "Atlanta Home" at the reduced rates subject to dividends.
nov17d1w 7p JOEL HURT.

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO

Bargains, bargains, drives, drives. Yes, in all classes, shades and grades of goods. Don't take our word for it, but come and see for yourself.

JOHN RYAN

Will offer the following

BARGAINS TO-DAY!

"Padan Bros." finest kid button shoe, $2.50.

"Zeigler's" goat button shoe, $2.

Misses "Philadelphia" kid and goat shoes, $1.

"Cousins" fine kid boots, $2.75.

"Melas" gent's French calf shoes, various styles, $2.50.

"Howell's" popular gent's fine shoes, $2.50, all styles.

"Dunbar's" child's goat button 75 cents.

"Dunbar's" goat button sole leather tip, $1.

"Dodge's" fine kid button shoes, $1.25.

"Blanchard & Little" fine kid button shoes, $2.

"Stribley" fine kid Bernhardts, $2.50, $2.75 and $3.

Lilly Brackett & Co's. men's fine shoes, $2.50.

Full line of "Bannister" fine gent's shoes at very low prices at

JOHN RYAN'S.

PURE APPLE CIDER.

A car of genuine apple cider just received from Ohio by Clark & Webster.

The children are especially invited to attend the organ recital this afternoon at 2 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Salter will leave the city Sunday evening, and will not give another recital before going.

Factory for Sale or Lease.

The Atlanta cotton mill suppy factory, completely equipped with the latest improved machinery for doing all kinds of wood, iron and foundry work is for sale or lease. It is especially fitted to turn out all classes of cotton mill supplies, including looms.

This factory is situated in Atlanta, Ga., having a frontage of nearly 400 feet on the W. and A. R. R. Terms easy. Address AARON HAAS,
tf 86 Alabama street.

Don't fail to give the children a chance to hear the great organ this evening at the First M. E. church. Admission 25 cents.

Lagomarsino will send to any address one pound superfine chocolate and nut bons bons, on receipt of 40 cents, five pounds $1.75.

The ladies' union prayer meeting will meet at Trinity church at 3 p. m. today. Committees heretofore appointed for collecting contributions for refreshments for 25th inst. will please meet at 2:30 sharp.

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW
DIAMOND MERCHANTS
31 WHITEHALL ST.
ATLANTA, GA.

FALL TRADE 1885.

McBRIDE & CO.,

CROCKERY, CHINA, CLOCKS
SHOW CASES,
House Furnishing Goods.
LARGEST STOCK,
LOWEST PRICES IN THE SOUTH.
32 Wall St. Opposite Car Shed.

THE WEATHER REPORT

Daily Weather Report.
OBSERVER'S OFFICE SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.,
U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, Nov. 20, 9:00 P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment, time at each placed named:

	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dew Point.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Velocity.	Rainfall.	[illegible]
Augusta	29.84	50	...	......	0	00	Clear
Savannah	29.87	57	...	W	Lt	07	Fair
Jacksonville	29.88	56	...	W	6	00	Clear
Montgomery	29.94	56	42	W	Lt	00	Clear
New Orleans	29.96	54	50	N	Lt	00	Clear
Galveston	29.94	66	56	S E	9	00	Clear

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time of Observation.							
6:00 a m	29.98	41	38	NW	12	.00	Clear
10:00 a m	30.00	47	37	W	10	.00	Clear
2:00 p m	29.90	51	37	W	12	.00	Clear
6:00 p m	29.91	47	38	W	12	.00	Clear
9:00 p m	29.92	43	38	W	7	.00	Clear

Maximum ther.......... 53.0
Minimum ther.......... 40.0
Total rain fall.......... .00

"THE OLD BOOK STORE"
38 Marietta St., Opposite Opera House.

Offers a Dictionary, handsomely bound, new, latest edition, 32.000 words, also containing a miniature Encyclopedia, 670 illustrations from store 20c.; by mail 25c. Cheapest and best book in the world; for sale only by "OLD BOOK STORE." 5,000 Elegant Christmas Books, very cheap.

PERSONAL.

MR. R. M. PATTILLO, of Cartersville, was in the city last night.

MR. E. STRICKLAND, of Cartersville, came down last night to the big tent meeting.

MR. MAURICE L. CREWS, who has been serving faithfully as commercial telegraph operator for the Georgia Pacific in Atlanta, has resigned to accept a position in Virginia, his native state. Mr. Crews has many friends in Atlanta who will regret to lose him.

DR. F. J. ARBEELY, of Damascus, Syria, a graduate of the Protestant Medical college, of Beirut, has located in Atlanta, being completely charmed by the climate.

AT THE KIMBALL: M L Blanton, Nashville, Tenn; B J Reynolds, Virginia; Ed Raine, Jr, R G Ezrich, New Orleans; R A Meyer, Chicago; J C Andress, W A Sands and wife, Ed E Keller and wife, Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Ida Gilman, Miss Mattie Ferguson, Miss Stella Trenton, Henry Dalton, Charles Stanley, New York city; J C Beard, M B C, Or; H Syser, Milwaukee; A J Sale, Virginia; T H Chapin, New York; J See, Pennsylvania; W S Reins, Baltimore; V G Whitesides, Columbus, S C; G W Warren, Indianapolis; Walter G Charlton, Savannah; C E Wyre, Boston; A A Gallagher, Chattanooga; E M Banks, T B Penton, Jr. New York; T Armson, Milburn; E Wakely, Valdosta; W B Dewaust, Connecticut; D S Printup, Rome; J W Townsend and wife, Washington, D C; B F Butler, F M Maddox, New York; D Pool, Cincinnati; H M Bacon, New York; C W Bramlyn, Baltimore; J J Loeb, South Carolina; Miss R C Sanbon, Bainbridge, Ga; Wm Tatham, Philadelphia; S T Blalock, Fayetteville; James S Middleton, Charleston, S C; W M Robbins, Ohio; S Rhumlet, Tennessee; E T Shubrick, Washington, Ga; T L Davis, Boston; C H Deane, Kansas City; A B Bennett, general agent Belle Moore Co; Arthur Lyman, N Y; Frank Johnson, Harrisburg, Pa; E B Watson, N Y; A A Gates, Ga; F G Gates, Boston; J L Robertson, LaGrange; Geo C Jenkins, Baltimore; W A Camp, Ga; G F Gregory Philadelphia; Geo H Parsons, N Y; J S Hopkins, Oxford, Ga; H P Gran, Columbia, S C; Wm Rasmus, Baltimore; Jno C Parker, St Louis; Walter S Jones, N Y; Chas S Cline, Chicago; M Baum, N Y; F H Wheeler, Louisville; M D Stratton, Cleveland, O; G P Hill, Richmond, Va; J O Manay, Athens, Ga; Miss C Derau, Georgia; E S Fleming, Augusta; W Barnett, New York; J A Seeler, Baltimore; J P Davenport, Chicago; J Frankel, New Orleans; J V Hutchins, Baltimore; P H Eubanks, Virginia; E P Sroy Philadelphia; W W Wood, North Carolina; P J Larcombe, Savannah; W B Roochea, Griffin; W W Carnes, Macon; W B Floza, Barnesville; H Nuthert, Baltimore; W F Penra, Cincinnati; Sam Pinkinsolm, Charleston, S C; W G Ramsay, New York; C E Foster, Boston; John M Price, Richmond, Va; James S Henry, New York; J W Burnett, Georgia; W G Hopkins, Philadelphia; W H Porter, Washington, D C; Otto Schwab, New Haven, Conn; Gus Gumpreiht, Baltimore.

Suit Against Fitzsimon's Bondsmen.

Yesterday District Attorney Hill, in the circuit court of the United States, entered suit for $20,000 against the bondsmen of Colonel O. P. Fitzsimons ex-United States marshal of Georgia, to recover amounts alleged to be due the government by Fitzsimons. The papers in the case are very bulky, and include the accounts of the ex-marshal for the entire four years of his service.

Colonel Seals's Address.

The address of Colonel John H. Seals, of the Sunny South, delivered in the cause of prohibition at the gospel tent, has just been published in great numbers by the campaign committee. The speech was one of the ablest that Colonel Seals ever delivered, and has not been surpassed during this campaign.

A Country Telephone.

From the St. Louis Republican.

To make a serviceable telephone, from one farmhouse to another, only requires enough wire and two cigar boxes. First select your boxes and make a hole about half an inch in diameter in the center of the bottom of each, and then place one in each of the houses you wish to connect; then get five pounds of common iron stove-pipe wire, make a loop in one end and put it through the hole in your cigar box and fasten it with a nail; then draw it tight to the other box, supporting it when necessary with a stout cord; call by rapping on the box. At 200 or 300 yards conversation is as easy as though carried on by persons in the same room.

The Lady Printer Sick.

From the Camilla, Ga., Clarion.

The chief of the Clarion was called off to Leesburg Monday night and detained until Wednesday. The foreman and lady printer have been sick. If the paper is late in reaching you this week, let this excuse us.

Bargains in
FLANNELS & BLANKENS
Just opened at
JOHN KEELY'S.

CHAMBERLIN JOHNSON & CO

66 and 68 Whitehall and 1 to 15 Hunter Streets, Atlanta, Ga.

THE LARGEST STORE IN THE SOUTH.
Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.
IMPORTERS
Dry Goods, Millinery, Carpets, Shoes, and Dress Making.

We are now in our new store with plenty of room and facilities equal to any house in the United States.

We have the Largest and Most Elegant Stock ever bought by us.

Our Silks, Velvets, French Novelties, Woolens, Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, Table Linens, Towels, Laces, etc., etc., are new and in the VERY LATEST STYLES.

IN LADIES CLOAKS WE HAVE AN IMMENSE STOCK, ALL THE NEW STYLES. Also a full line of Cloak Material with Trimmings to match.

THE MOST COMPLETE LINE OF MILLINERY EVER SHOWN HERE. Miss Holroyd, our manager in this department, will be glad to meet our trade and especially her friends.

CARPETS JUST RECEIVED. PRICES DOWN. New and Stylish Patterns, never seen in this market, just opened with Rugs to match. With our enormous stock and our increased facilities we can and will sell regardless of others prices.

SHOES AND RUBBER GOODS.—None but the very best and every pair guaranteed as represented, with full and complete line in Rubber Goods for the winter.

In our Dress Making, as in every other Department of our business, our facilities are equal to any and we leave to the public to judge of our efforts to meet the demands of of our trade. [Agents Buttrick's Patterns.] CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.

Look, Cut Prices!
ON WHITE AND DECORATED CHINA.

White China Tea Plates	75c. set,	worth	$1.25
" " Breakfast "	$1.00 "	"	1.50
" " Dinner "	1.25 "	"	2.00
" " Cups and Saucers	$1.25 set,	"	2.25
Decorated China " "	1.25 "	"	2.25
" " " "	2.50 "	"	3.50
" Plates, fancy,	20c. each.		
" Chamber Sets,	$5.00	worth	6.50
" China Tea Sets,	6.50	"	8.00
" Dinner Sets, 125 pcs,	20.00	"	25.00

Fancy Lamps at Your Own Price.

Hand Painted Glassware in all colors.
Latest designs in Fancy Goods.
The handsomest line of CARLSBAD WARE ever brought to Atlanta.
Headquarters for Bridal Presents.
Merchants, now is your time to buy low.
DOBBS & BRO.,
53 Peachtree Street.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM,
NEAR MILLEDGEVILLE, GA. 16th Nov., 1885.

At a meeting of the trustees, officers, etc., T. F. Newell, vice-president of the board in the chair and F. G. Grieve, secretary, Dr. T. O. Powell, superintendent, presented the following memorial:

A great and good man, a faithful and efficient public officer, has passed from labor to rest.

Judge John Hammond, the steward of the Georgia Lunatic Asylum, died at his home in Midway, Ga., of paralysis, Nov. 13th, 1885. Age, 74 years, one month and sixteen days.

In writing a tribute to the memory of so good and useful a man as Judge John Hammond, who has been the efficient and faithful steward of the asylum for the insane for many years, I feel and know that I am not equal to the task. It was, however, the privilege of the writer to have known him intimately for about twenty-four years. He was modest, unassuming, and retiring in his disposition, not confiding, save to those he knew well. The more I was thrown with him, the more I loved him and appreciated his great worth. His high social qualities endeared him to all who knew him well. When I came to the institution in 1862 he was then steward of the asylum. It was my good fortune to come constantly in contact with him. While he was quiet and retiring in his disposition, and slow to make acquaintances, I soon saw in him a true man, the soul of honor. My appreciation and attachment for him grew day by day up to his death; my bereavement is that of a friend. He was a true friend, a wise counsellor; his convictions of duty were always met boldly, regardless of circumstances and surroundings; he had great will power, and could say no quickly when duty demanded it. He was faithful to every conviction of duty, and fell a martyr to it. He literally lived for the official trust he held, to the almost entire neglect of his private matters. He was a warm supporter of all measures looking to the general good of his county and state, expressing his opinions boldly and freely, regardless of public opinion, condemning whatever he thought was wrong. He was a good judge of men, seemed to know them by intuition. He was one of the most charitable men I ever knew; very few knew of his liberal charity, for he shrank from everything like notoriety. A great part of his life has been that of a public officer; he has for more than thirty years been connected with the asylum for the insane as steward, secretary and trustee, save about five or six years. In 1874 he was trustee with Dr. Bozeman, Colonel Whittle, Colonel Pinkard, Colonel Mott and General Phillips, when Mr. Brown, steward at that time, died. The institution was then growing rapidly, and the responsible position of steward required a man of sterling integrity and fine executive and financial ability. The trustees cast about to see who they could find to fill the important trust. Having been thrown intimately with Judge Hammond as trustee, they knew well his integrity and abillity as a business man, and his commendable zeal and devotion to duty; hence they requested him to resign as trustee and take the position of steward, which he did, and which position he continued to fill, to the full and complete satisfaction of the trustees, and to the great benefit of the state, up to the day of his last sickness, as the records will show. Some three or four years back, his health began to fail. I advised the trustees of his true condition, and they urged him to give up some of the laborious work to his assistant, but faithful to his convictions of duty, he continued to perform the duties of his office until the 10th of October, when he was stricken down with paralysis.

He was the first ordinary of Baldwin county, elected in 1852, and served in that capacity to the full and complete satisfaction of the people, and with honor to himself, up to Governor Bullock's administration. He was born in Jefferson county, Ga., in 1811. His father, Colonel Abner Hammond, of revolutionary fame, removed to Milledgeville, Ga., to hold, I think, the position of secretary of state, when his son, John, was only three or four months old. Here he was educated and lived his entire life. He was a man of great general information, remarkable memory, of decided literary taste, fond of reading.

In 1842 he was married to Miss Carrie Fort, daughter of Judge Moses Fort, and niece of Dr. Tomlinson Fort. He leaves a wife, four daughters, and two sons to mourn their loss. He was a devoted husband and father. He was the oldest member of the Methodist church in Milledgeville at his death, having been a member for fifty-six years. While he was not very demonstrative, he lived a consistent Christian life, for many years steward of the church, and trustee up to his death. He met all the demands of the church cheerfully and much more liberally than it was thought his limited means justified. In his youth he was rather tall, dignified and handsome—in old age venerable. He has passed from his labors to rest. No more will we have his wise counsel, his official and faithful co operation, in the discharge of our duties at the asylum, but he has left us a rich legacy in his record.

In his death the church, the asylum and the community have sustained a heavy loss, and the state has lost one of its most efficient and faithful officers. No wonder the chief magistrate of the state telegraphs:

"In the death of Mr. Hammond the lunatic asylum has lost an admirable official. I tender to his family and associates my profoundest sympathies."

The following resolutions were offered by Dr. W. H. Hall:

Resolved, As trustees and officers of the Georgia lunatic asylum, we accept the memorial prepared by Dr. Powell as an expression of our estimation as to the character of our deceased friend and associate, Judge Hammond. He was a true man, an efficient officer. We mourn his loss.

Resolved, That the trustees be requested to incorporate this memorial, together with these resolutions on their book of minutes, and that a copy of the same be forwarded to his family; also a copy be forwarded to the press for publication.

Passed silently standing.

T. F. NEWELL, Chairman.
F. G. GRIEVE, Secretary.

Given Away.

A handsome polo cap given away with every boy's suit or overcoat. Eiseman Bros. 55 Whitehall.

HIRSCH BROS.
Our Boom in Trade.
We have now in stock and daily receiving
THE LARGEST AND HANDOMEST
STOCK OF FASHIONABLE CLOTHING
For Fall and Winter Wear
EVER SHOWN IN THIS MARKET.
Our Merchant Tailoring Department is replete with all the
NOVELTIES AND ELEGANT STYLES
Introduced this Season.
PRICES ALWAYS AS LOW AS THE LOWEST
HIRSCH BROS.
42 and 44 Whitehall Street.

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Medical and Surgical Dispensary.
33½ WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

W. H. Betts, M. D., the consulting physician, is the oldest, most successful, best known specialist in the world. A graduate from four medical colleges, twenty-five years experience and extensive practice in England, France and America, and has secured a world-wide reputation in the treatment and cure of Private, Nervous and Chronic Diseases, embracing Seminal Weakness (resulting from indiscretions, Lost Manhood and Abuses of the System.)

Our remedies act quickly and cure permanently.

NERVOUS Debility, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal losses, night Emissions, losses of vital power, Sleeplessness, Despondency, Loss of Memory, confusion of Ideas, Blur before the eyes, Lassitude, Languor, Gloominess, Depression of Spirits, aversion to society, easily discouraged, lack of confidence, dull, listless, unfit for study or business and finds life a burden—Safely, permanently and privately cured.

BLOOD & SKIN Diseases, Syphilis a disease most horrible in its results, completely eradicated without the use of mercury. Scrofula, Erysipelas, Fever Sores, Blotches, Pimples, Ulcers, Pains in the head and bones, Syphilitic Sore Throat, mouth and Tongue, Glandular enlargements of the neck Rheumatism, Catarrh, etc., etc., permanently cured when others have failed.

URINARY Kidney and Bladder troubles, weak back, burning urine, frequency of urinating, urine high colored or milky sediment on standing, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Cystitis, etc., promptly and safely cured. Charges reasonable.

DRS. B. & B. Address those who have impaired themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits which ruin both mind and body, unfitting them for business, study or marriage. Remarkable cures effected in old cases which have been neglected or unskillfully treated. No experiments or failures. Parties treated by mail or express in any part of the world. Charges moderate and curable cases guaranteed. Send for list of questions and Guide to Health. Enclose stamps.

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DELICATE PERSONS.

IS AN AGREEABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CASTOR OIL, SENNA, BABY SYRUPS, DROPS, ETC., FOR CHILDREN; AND PILLS, MINERAL WATERS, APERIENTS, AND OTHER PHYSICS FOR ADULTS.

Containing no mineral or other injurious ingredient, it is entirely harmless for infants and children of all ages, and is equally effective for grown persons.

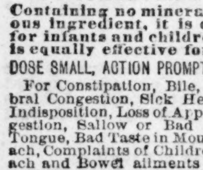
DOSE SMALL, ACTION PROMPT, EFFECT COMFORTING.

For Constipation, Bile, Hemorrhoids, Cerebral Congestion, Sick Headache, Drowsiness, Indisposition, Loss of Appetite, Dizziness, Indigestion, Sallow or Bad Complexion, Coated Tongue, Bad Taste in Mouth, Disordered Stomach, Complaints of Children, and Liver, Stomach and Bowel ailments generally, it is unequaled.

Absolutely safe for delicate and nursing women. Taken eagerly by infants and children.

25 AVERAGE DOSES FOR 25 CENTS.

Ask for Liquid Tropic-Fruit Laxative. Price 25 cts.; 5 bottles, express paid, $1. Lozenge form, 25 and 50 cts. per box. Liquid best and cheapest. Sold by druggists. Depot, 9 Dey Street, New York.



Weak, Nervous Invalids, and others Seeking Health, Strength and Energy, are advised to send for the "Electric Review," a large illustrated journal published for free distribution.

It treats on health, hygiene, physical culture and medical subjects, and is a complete encyclopædia of information for suffering humanity afflicted with long standing, chronic, nervous, exhausting and painful diseases.

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PETER LYNCH
GROCER,
Wine and Liquor Dealer,
BOOTS, SHOES AND LEATHER,
FIELD AND GARDEN SEED
A Perfect Variety Store.
Just received FIFTY BUSHELS SEED RYE.
Orders from city or country promptly filled at lowest rates. Terms cash.
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D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO
You may have seen bargains before, but not such large bargains as will be offered by us this week.

Manhood Restored
REMEDY FREE.—A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, &c., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address, J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., New York.

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

ATLANTA, GA., November 21, 1885.—All persons indebted to the estate of Jane Stewart, late of Fulton county, Ga., and of this city, deceased, are required to make immediate payment to me, and all persons having demands against said estate must present the same, made out and proved, according to law, within the time prescribed by law, else they will be barred. S. D. HASLETT,
Executor of the will of said deceased.
nov21—c5w sat

HOLMES' SURE CURE
MOUTH WASH and DENTIFRICE
Cures Bleeding Gums, Ulcers, Sore Mouth, Sore Throat, Cleanses the Teeth and Purifies the Breath; used and recommended by leading dentists. Prepared by DRS. J. P. & W. R. HOLMES, Dentists, Macon, Ga. For Sale by all druggists and dentists.

CONSUMPTION.
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address.
DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St. New York.

WALNUT LANE SCHOOL
—AND—
WELLESLEY PREPARATORY.
GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA (FORMERLY Madame Clement's), Boarding and Day School for girls and young ladies, will reopen (28th year) September 16th. For circular and terms, address
ADA M. SMITH.
MRS. T. B. RICHARDS
su tu thu Principals.

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.
Mr. Dougherty returned from New York Friday. So lookout for the bargains of the season this week.

NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD OF GEORGIA
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
ATHENS, GA., Oct. 5th, 1885.

On and after Oct. 5th, 1885, trains on this road will run as follows:
Time given here is 90 meridien, Atlanta city time.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.	No. 51.	No. 53.
Leave Athens, 90 meridian	4:30 p m	8:45 a m
Arrive at Lula	8:00 p m	10:53 a m
Arrive at Atlanta, city time	9 43 p m	12:40 p m
Arrive at Tallulah Falls		1:55 p m

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.	No. 50.
Leave Tallulah Falls	8:00 a m
Arrive at Athens, city time	12:35 p m
Arrive at Atlanta, city time	10:00 p m

		No. 52.
Leave Atlanta, city time	7:40 a m	5:10 p m
Leave Lula, city time	10:10 a m	7:10 p m
Arrive at Athens, city time	12:35 p m	9:45 p m

Connections made at Lula with passenger trains on Richmond and Danville railroad, both east and west.

H. R. BERNARD, Superintendent.
[illegible] G. P. A.
C. W. CHEARS,
Ass't. Gen'l Pass. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

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39 & 41 PEACHTREE STREET.

This is for each and everyone to read, as it concerns

ALL SEEKERS
AFTER
Good Goods
AND
LOW PRICES.
OUR
Mr. Dougherty
Returned From
NEW YORK

Last Friday, where he had been for some little time singling out

GREAT AND GRAND
BARGAINS

and he now returns to say to the people of Georgia and the surrounding states, that never before in the history of his mercantile life has he bought such big drives and bargains as shall be offered by this firm during the

PRESENT WEEK.

We will not mention the names and prices of these bargains, from the fact that we might mention some goods that will not be in before the middle of the week, and then you might feel disappointed at not finding the ones mentioned, and perhaps censure us with trying to dupe people in this manner in order to draw them to our counters. We will say this though, that we have a great many drives, and these goods will be continually arriving each day, and we think that we have a sufficient amount of these great and

GRAND
BARGAINS

already in to engage the attention of the seekers after such goods. About the middle of the week we will display to the gaze of the people some of the

CHEAPEST
AND
Handsomest
HOLIDAY
GOODS
Ever shown in this city.

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CHATTAHOOCHEE BRICK CO
MANUFACTURERS OF
CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER
BRICK.
OFFICF 331-2 BROAD ST., ATLANTA, GA.
We are prepared to furnish brick in any quantity at prices to suit the times.
Plain Oil Pressed and Molded Brick a specialty.
Samples and prices furnished on application.
july31—d&wkly

ASK YOUR GROCER FUR

OUR
TRADE MARK
HAM
F. A. FERRIS & CO.
NEW YORK.

AND BONELESS BACON
NONE GENUINE
UNLESS BEARING OUR PATENTED TRADE-MARKS, A LID METALLIC SEAL, ATTACHED TO THE STRING, AND THE STRIPED CANVAS, AS IN THE CUT.

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sep12—dtf

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HOYL & PARKS,
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Office: Room No. 12 Fitten Building, Atlanta, Ga.
Take the Elevator.

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BED SPREADS!
Just opened at
JOHN KEELY'S.

Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

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AND COLLEGE OF MUSIC
WILL REOPEN WEDNESDAY, SEP. 2, '85.
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Send for circulars. References in all parts of the country. nov4—d3m wed sun

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—FOR THE—
City Election!

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE LAW, BOOKS for the registration of voters entitled to vote in the next municipal election, to be held the first Wednesday in December next, for one alderman and six councilmen, will be opened at the following places: One set at the city clerk's office, in the chamber of commerce building, corner Hunter and Pryor streets, another set at 11 East Alabama street, another set at 20 Peachtree street. Said registration books will be opened Wednesday, the 4th of November next, and will be kept open until Saturday, the 28th day of November next, each day from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m., except Sundays, and will remain open on Saturday, the 28th day of November, until 9 o'clock p. m.
J. H. GOLDSMITH, City Clerk.

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO
Mr. Dougherty returned from New York Friday, so look out for the bargains of the season this week.

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Just opened at
JOHN KEELY'S.

DRUNKENNESS
Or the Liquor Habit, Positively Cured by Administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it, is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It never fails. The system once impregnated with the Specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist.

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MAGNUS & HIGHTOWER, Druggists,
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Call or write for pamphlet containing hundreds of testimonials from the best women and men from all parts of the country.
oct16—dtf

THE

VOL. XVIII.

JUS
NOW'S

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ATTRACTIONS! SURPRISES! DELIGHTS!
In Store For You At John Keely's This Week!
They will Crowd You this Week
—AT—
EVERY TURN
We will Start the Week with
—MONDAY AS—
BLANKET
DAY!
Tomorrow, Monday, will be
"BLANKET DAY"
at John Keely's!
NOW! I am determined that this SHALL MEAN SOMETHING and I promise you the greatest display of
BLANKETS!
Ever Made in One Store in Georgia!
Blankets from forced sales in New York.
The Windows full of Blankets!
The Front of the House Covered with Blankets!
Great Piles of Blankets!
Blankets Here and There!
Blankets Everywhere!
Stupendous Stock of Blankets!
All! All! At About Half Price!
A Stupendous Stock of Blankets!
$10,000 Worth of Blankets Alone
at JOHN KEELY'S.

If "The Mikado" of Japan, were behind the counters of a house, he could not sell the goods unless the prices were right. This is John Keely's strong point. The prices are right and the people know it. This is proven daily by the immense patronage which is pouring in upon John Keely.

Blankets for 50c. a Pair at John Keely's!
Blankets for $20 a Pair at John Keely's!
Blankets at $1.25, $2.00 $2.50 $3.00 $4.00 $4.50 $5.00 $5.50, $6.00 $7.50 $8.00 $8.50, $9.00, $10.00 and the finest goods made!
Blankets in 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 13-4 sizes—in all grades!
Blankets from the "Mission" mills, San Jose, California.
A superior line of Crib Blankets in stock!
Beautiful line of Blue and Scarlet Blankets—superb bargains!
The Largest Assortment of
LAP ROBES
be found in this market, embracing everything new in Woolen Robes, Fur Robes, etc! Here, then, is your opportunity to purchase Blankets at
John Keely's.
Thousands of BED COMFORTS, AT LESS PRICE THAN EVER BEFORE
JOHN KEELY'S.
CLOAKS